Appendix B, Para 7

Statement of Agricultural stock in the Dharwar District for 1889-90.

Year.	Cattle and other quadrupeds. Plough Cattle. Oxen.	Plough Cattle. He-buffaloes.	Bulls for breeding purposes only. Bulls.	Bulls for breeding purposes only. Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes. Oxen.	Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes. He-buffaloes.	Milch cattle. Cows.	Milch cattle. She-buffaloes.	Young stock. Calves.	Young stock. Buffaloe-calves.	Horses & Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Small.	Large.	Plough Carts. For riding.	Plough Carts. For carrying loads.
1888-89	219,934	248 25	4,734	784	13,506	2,359	120,181	79,858	135,197	63,982	572	134,261	102,957	6,751	95,971	6,203	692	4,704
1889-90	217,825	26,556	2,974	448	12,777	2,226	118,757	78,634	144,361	63,073	593	133,661	93,006	7,115	94,698	5,892	727	4,819
Increase	"	1,731	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,164	"	216	"	"	364	"	"	35	1,154
Decrease	2,109	"	1,760	336	729	133	1,430	1,224	"	909	"	600	9,945	"	1,273	311	"	"

Note The figures herein entered were prepared by the Mamlatdars from village census registers (Form No. 13) furnished by the Village officers.

[illegible] 1891

[illegible]

Appendix B, Para 7

Statement of Agricultural stock in the Dharwar District for 1889-90.

Year.	Cattle and other quadrupeds. Plough Cattle: Oxen.	Plough Cattle: He-buffaloes	Bulls for breeding purposes only: Bulls.	Bulls for breeding purposes only: Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes: Oxen.	Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes: He-buffaloes.	Milch cattle: Cows	Milch cattle: She-buffaloes.	Young stock: Calves.	Young stock: Buffaloe-calves	Horses & Ponies	Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Small	Large	Plough: For riding.	Cart
1888-89	219,934	24825	4,734	784	13,506	2,359	120,181	79,858	135,197	63,982	5723	134,261	102,951	6751	95,971	6,203	692	4
1889-90	217,825	26,556	2,974	448	12,777	2,226	118,751	78,634	144,361	63,073	5939	133,661	93,006	7,115	94,698	5,892	727	4
Increase	"	1,731	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,164	"	216	"	"	364	"	"	35	1
Decrease	2,109	"	1,760	336	729	133	1,430	1,224	"	909	"	600	9,945	"	1,273	311	"	

Note The figures herein entered were prepared by the Mamlatdars from village census registers (Form No. 13) furnished by the Village officers.

[illegible]

Appendix C. Para 4

Statement showing the places at which the Colle of Dharwar resided dure the year ending 30th June

	Names of places.	From what date to what date.	No. of days.
Dharwar.	Dharwar	1st to 31st July 1889.	31
	Do	1st to 31st August "	31
	Do	1st to 30th September	30
	Do	1st to 15th October "	15
	Nigadi	16th October "	1
Talukas	Dharwar	17th to 18th Do	2
	Garag	19th October "	1
	Dharwar	20th to 21st Do	2
	Tegur	22nd Do	1
	Dharwar	23rd to 31st Do	9
	Do	1st to 3rd November "	3

Tal: Hubli	Hubli	4th to 13th November 1889	10
Tal: Navalgund	Tirlapur	14th Do	1
	Nargund	15th to 17th Do	3
	Navalgund	18th to 21st Do	4
Ron	Ron	22d to 25th Do	4
Gadag	Gadag	26th to 28th Do	3
Dharwar	Dharwar	29th to 30th Do	2
	Do	1st to 3d December 1889	3
Ranibennur	Ranibennur	4th to 13th Do	10
	Byadgi	14th to 19th Do	6
Kod	Hirekerur	20th to 23d Do	4
	Chik-Anji	24th to 31st Do	8
Tal: Hangal	Tilwalli	1st to 4th January 1890	4
	Hangal	5th to 12th Do	8
	Belgal	13th Do	1
Tal: Bankapur	Shiggaon	14th to 20th Do	7
	Kunnur	21st to 31st Do	11
Tal: Kalghatgi	Kalghatgi	1st to 7th February 1890	7
	Devikop	8th to 17th Do	10
	Devlingekop	18th to 19th Do	2

18.

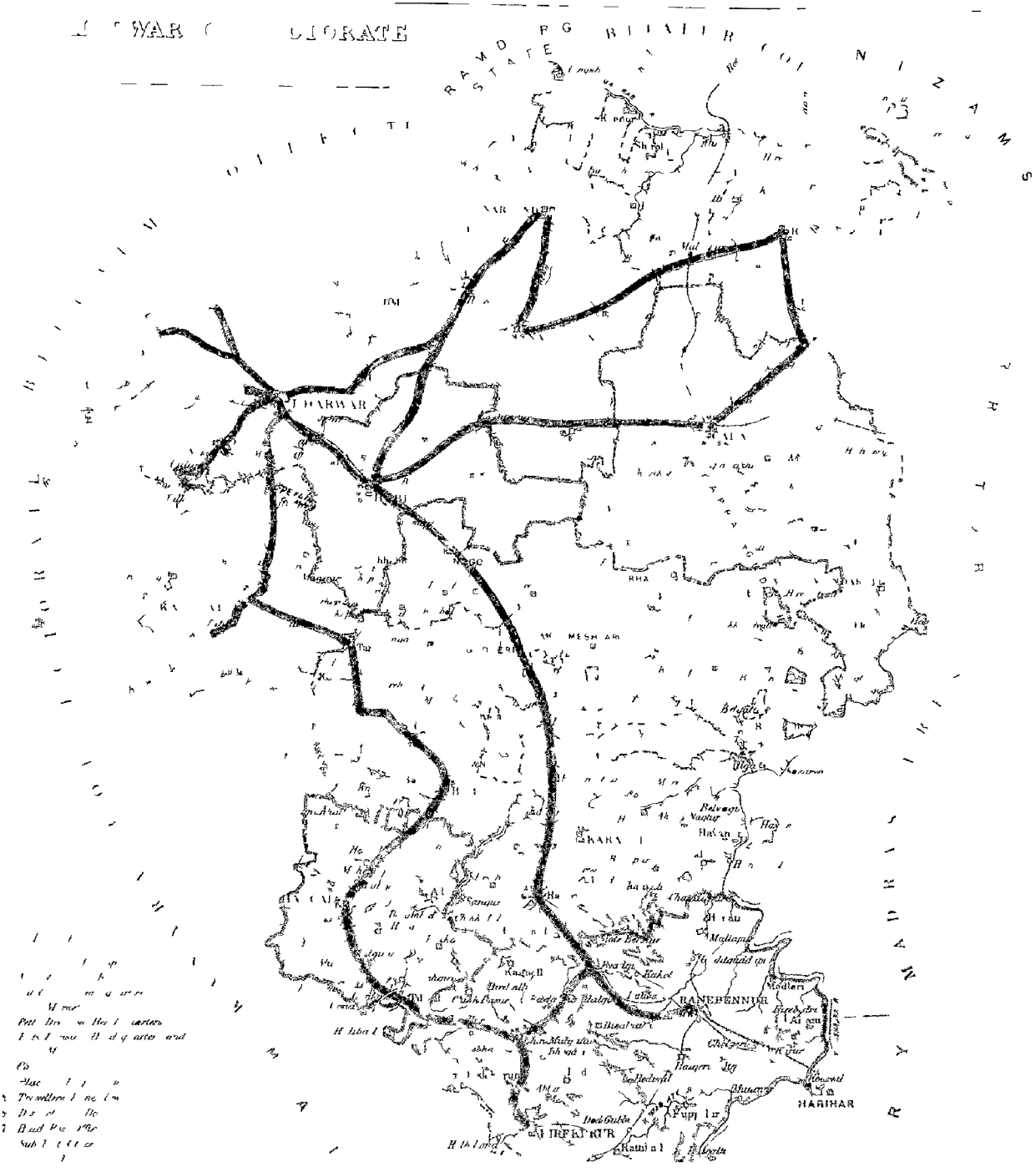
Dharwar	Kelgeri 20th February 1890	1
	Dharwar 21st to 22d Do	2
	Kelgeri 23d Do	1
	Bandur 24th Do	1
Taluka	Kelgeri 25th to 28th Do	4
	Do 1st to 7th March 1890	7
	Dharwar 8th to 16th Do	9
	From 17th to 22d on Casual leave	6
Dharwar	Dharwar 23d to 31st Do	9
	Do 1st to 30th April 1890	30
Tal	Do 1st May 1890	1
Tal. Hubli	Hubli 2d to 8th Do	7
Tal. Dharwar	Dharwar 9th to 31st Do	23
	Do 1st to 30th June 1890	30
	Total No. of days	365

Dharwar
1st August 1890.

M. Crawley Boevey
Collector of
Dharwar

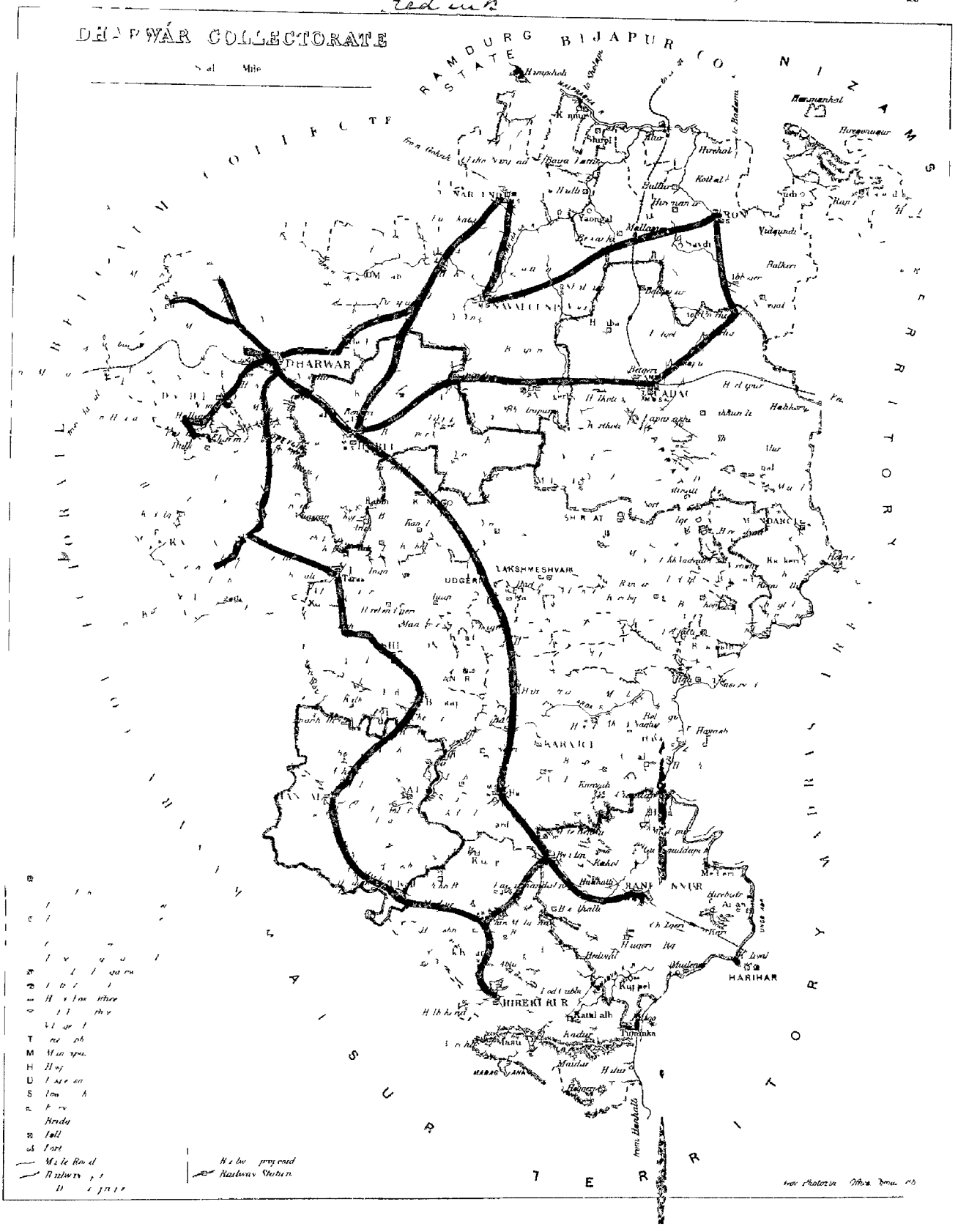
Accompanying to Dharwar Collectors Administration Report [illegible]

Collector [illegible] during 1884 [illegible]



Accompaniment to Dharwar [illegible] Report, Para 24

Collector's tour in the Dharwar District during 1889-90 marked in red ink



Appendix D. Para 30

Original suits.							Appeals.		
Names of Parties. Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Subject of suit.	Value of suit.	Date of suit.	Court adjudicating.	Decision with date or compromise.	Party appealing.	Court appealed to.	Decision.
Narso Jurmath Bettigeri of Kalghatgi.	The Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar.	In this case the plaintiff had purchased firewood standing on a Patilki Inam land. But after the wood was cut and stored, the Divisional Forest Officer ordered the Plaintiff not to remove the wood. The Plaintiff instituted a suit to recover damages caused by the Divisional Forest Officer's order.	Rs 160	[illegible]	District Court Dharwar.	Compromised.	"	"	"

2	Balawa Tai & Ayawa Itge of Abbigeri, Taluka Ron	The Secretary of State for India in Council	The District Dy Collector decided on 19th February 1889 that a piece of ground in front of the plaintiff's house on which Kattas had been erected, belonged to Government and that the Kattas be removed. The Plaintiff thereupon filed a suit to establish her right thereto and to set aside the District Dy Collector's order.	Rs 5	23rd September 1889.	Do	Pending
3	Tamapa bin Hanmapa & Mantur of Nalavadi, Taluka Navalgund.	Do	The plaintiff was erecting a roof over the Kattas in front of his house. The Collector prohibited him from doing so on the ground that the site belonged to Government. The Plaintiff filed a suit to establish his right to the site and to get the Collector's order cancelled	Rs 10	[illegible]	Do	The suit was rejected with costs on the 19th July 1888.

Tamapa bin Hanmapa Mantur of Nalavadi, Taluka Navalgund.

High Court, Bombay.

Pending

[illegible] Collector

161

No. 431 of 1890.

From,

C. A. B. Wiltshire Esq.
First Assistant Collector
Dharwa.

To,

A. W. Crawley Boevey Esq.
Collector of
Dharwar.

Camp Dharwar. 7th July
1890.

Sir

I have the honor to submit the 1889/90 administration report of my charge, which consists of the taluks specified in the margin. Mr. S. Ramji, acting 1st Assist Collector, was ... of the Bankapur taluk

Taluks	Area	Population
Dharwar	410	111 137
Hubli	3 0	71 997
Kalanatgi	779 2	57 769
Bankapur	343 3	88 386
Total	1 36	12,289

during 1889, since then the taluk has been under me.

2. A return of the places at which the officers in charge resided during the year, and the number of days spent at each is forwarded herewith (Appendix I). The letters 'C' & 'V' in the skeleton map denote villages, encamped at and visited.

3. The jamabandi of the several taluks was effected during the periods shown below, that of Dharwar and Kalghatgi being completed by the Collector.

Taluk	Commenced	Completed.
Dharwar	9th October	31st October
Hubli	30th November	6th January
Kalghatgi	3rd February	19th February
Sankapur	9th December	20th December

4. The result of the settlement as compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following table.—

Taluks	Land Revenue			Local Funds		Interest	Total Revenue
	Remissions	Alienations	Revenue for Collection	Remissions	Revenue for Collection		
Dharwar-							
1888/89	.	75352-13-9	280827-3-4	.	22036-15-11	.	362864-
1889/90	.	75350-13-9	280530-4-4	.	22030-12-6	.	302561-
Hubli							
1888/89	.	33516-2-1	264519-9-9	.	18515-9-2	.	283035-
1889/90		33480-10-1	263953-0-8	.	18477-15-1	.	282430
Kalghatgi							
1888/89	.	26002-5-2	128064-15-2	.	9427-11-11	.	137492-1
1889/90	.	25964-4-2	127791-9-6	.	9390-3-9	.	137181-13
Bankapur							
1888/89	.	50719-6-9	206044-11-9	.	15875-14-1	.	221920-9-10
1889/90		50759-6-9	204808-15-10	.	15797-6-8	.	220606-6-6
Total 1888/89	.	185590-11-9	879456-8-0	.	65856-3-1	.	945312-11-
1889/90	.	185555-2-9	877083-14-4	.	65696-6-0	.	942780-4-
Dharwar less	.	2-0-0	296-15-[illegible]	.	6-3-5	.	303-2-5
Hubli	.	35-8-0	566-9-1	.	37-10-1	.	604-3-2

Kalghatgi	.	38-1 0	273-5-8	.	37-8-2	.	310-13-10
Less Sankapur		40-0-0					
More							
less		0-0-0	1235-11-11	.	78-7-5	.	1314-3-4
Total net decrease	.	35-9-0	2372-9-8	.	159-13-1	.	2532-6-9

The causes of increase and decrease in revenue are shown in detail in appendix II.

The main causes of decrease in charge are due to:-

(1) Fewer sales of occupancy rights.

(2) Less collection of occasional items of revenue.

(3) Less proceeds on account of sales of grass and grazing.

(4) Do on account of trees.

5) Lands having been taken up for the Southern Maratha Railway.

5. Takavi

An advance of rupees 200 two hun-red rupees was made on 28th March to Goresab Mirasab of Bail Hongal, Belgaum District, to improve his land in Hindasgeri, Dharwar taluk.

6. The progress of the realization of the Land revenue not including re-venue assigned to Local Funds or credited to the Public Works Depa-ment is shown in the following tabl

Taluks	Demands	Collections to 31st March	Balance on April 1st	Collections from April 1st to June 30th	Bal
Dharwar	2,81,148-9-..	1,96,650-4-..	84495-5-..	83612-0-4	886-..
Hubli	2,63,953-.8	1,66,319-..	97,633-..	97605-2-11	2[illegible]
Kalghatgi	129,323-3-5	1,26,722-11-1	2600-9-4	2582-..	18-..
Bankapur	205,509-10-..	1,40,557-15	64952-5-7	64952-5-7	..
Total	879934-7-1	630249-1-3	249685-5-10	248757-12-2	933-..

Of Rs 886-4-8 shown as balan against the Dharwar taluka Rs 6[illegible] are due from ryots in the muja[illegible] Betha, who are unable to pay. Step[illegible] have

have been taken to collect the same by putting the lands up to auction &c. The remaining sum is to be remitted as shown below:-

Rs 806-3-- Increased (revised survey) assessments of villages in Mugad Petha are to be remitted at the end of July 1890 as per G R No 2713 of 1st May 1888 (Rev D).

-- 8-- To be remitted on a/c of land taken up for the Tadkod tank.

15-9-8 Do on a/c of lands taken up for the railway.

Rs 822-4-8

In the Hubli taluk the sum of Rs 28-13-- is due on lands taken up for railway purposes and is to be remitted at the end of the year.

Of the sum of Rs 18-8 shown as balance against the Kalghatgi taluka Rs 9 are the assessment on land taken up for the new village site of Ichanhalli and Rs 9-8-- is the assessment on land belonging to a minor. Both these items are to be struck off the accounts at the end of the year.

There is no outstanding balance in the Bankapur taluka

From the above it would appear that the balance shown ~~above~~ is only nominal and is to be written off the accounts at the end of this month.

7. The 1889/90 crops were not as good as those of the previous year. The latter were bumper crops: none such have been harvested, in the Kalghatgi taluk at least, since the 1877 famine. Last year crops were on the whole the ordinary crop to be had in an ordinary year. The rainfall was seasonable in May June, when rice is sown. There was hardly any rain in July and August, for about one month I was afraid the the people of my districts might suffer the horrors of a famine. The September rains were very plentiful and removed all apprehensions. The late (rabi) crop was a bumper one. The other crops I estimate at slightly higher than the average. Cotton was seriously injured by blight.

Cholera made its appearance in each taluk

taluk except in Hubli, it was hardly of a virulent type. There was slight small pox. The influenza prevailed throughout my charge in February March & April, carrying off the weak and aged and those suffering from other, one or more, complications. Cattle disease too existed to some, not considerable, extent.

The sanitary condition of my charge is decidedly good. The sanitation Act will greatly strengthen the hands of the local executive.

8. The general condition of the people is progressively favourable. The population during the year ending June 1889 has decreased by 143. This is principally due to the ravages of cholera in the Dharwar taluk - Hubli, especially in the neighbourhood of the Railway Station, increases yearly during 1888/89 its popu-

- lation

-lation increased by 600. Since the introduction of the Railway in 1885 Hubli and Dharwar have increased by 7000 souls. Traders, writers, artizan carpenters and masons immigrating from Madras, ~~Gujarat~~ & Goa while a few Gavalis have left owing to the forests in the Dharwar taluk being declared reserved. Cultivation has increased, especially in the Bankapur and Kalghatgi taluks, by 400 acres. The villagers of Tabakad Honihalli Kalghatgi taluk, have taken up 21 acres for grazing purposes. Inferior and ~~highly~~ lightly assessed lands have been thrown up in the Mugad Peta and in the adjoining parts of Kalghatgi, because the climate is bad and the population thin & poverty sticken in these parts. In

Hubli and Dharwar lands near the Railway Stations have been taken up:- in the former taluk 40 3/4 acres sold for 20 times the assessment. During the last five years land has gone up 30 p.c in value in Hubli. The trade in cotton and wheat was not so brisk as it was the previous year, owing to a fall of 6 p.c in the home prices. I have been off and on in this district since 1876 & notice that the agriculturists do not now, as they used to do, hoard their produce. They keep a sufficient supply for the year's wants and realize the rest. In the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations, i.e. in the Hubli and Dharwar taluks, they sell their standing crops to petty traders, merchants & to the agents of Bombay merchants. A dozen small holdings in the Dharwar and Bankapur

taluks

taluks, comprising 125 acres, have been absorbed into large ones. 20 p.c. of the in-habitants are in debt Rs 2 p.m. each. The ordinary rate of interest is 19% per annum. In the rural parts the ryots are ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]est debtors. Dealers in cloth & cattlesellers sell to them on credit for a year or so and at the harvest time return from their distant homes to collect their dues. These transactions amount-ing to lacs of rupees are carried on without a single document executed or suit lodged. When the creditor arrives at the ryot's house he receives the hospitality of a guest. Where the Railway has pierced, i.e in the Dhar-war and Hubli taluks, money is lent only on bonds & some security is look for:— the debts are, however, recovered privately without the intervention of the

Labourers everywhere get sufficient work
[illegible] ges. Their prospects, too,
are improving; Ralli Brothers are
about to open a cotton press at Hubli.
The Government dues are ~~received~~ recovered
without difficulty. Those of the middle
class who are not land owners, nor
labourers, nor merchants have remained
stationary among this general prosperity
and consequently are, comparatively,
not as well off now as they were
before 1885.

9. Examination of Talebands

The comparision of the Taluk Talebs of the past year (1888/89) required G. R. No. 1454/6-11-69 was duly completed in the manner prescribed at page 25 of the accounts Manual on the date specified below —

Taluks	Date of Signature.
Dharwar	September 30th
Hubli	September 11th
Kalghatgi	— do — 28th
Bankapur	— do — 28th

The Talebands were in good order.

10. Examination of Taluk accounts.

The examination of taluk accounts was effected in accordance with the direction at pages 115 to 120 of the Manual at the periods stated below. The comparison of the Daily sheets with the Taluk Day Book and its expansions (Manual page 290) was also duly carried out.

Taluk.	Date of Examination
Dharwar	13th to 24th May
Mugadmahal	16th to 21st November
Hubli	30th November to 10th December
Kalghatgi	17th to 27th March
Bankapur	24th January to 2nd February.

During the year I have destroyed, throughout my charge, 150 one hundred and fifty Sh dufters.

11. The amount of village inspection done during the year is as follows -

Talukas	Villages.				Ryots receipt books examined		Boundary marks examined	
	Total No.	No. visited.	No. in which accounts examined	No. in which records examined	In how many villages.	No. of books.	In how many villages	No. of fields
Dharwar	173	33	20	20	17	144	17	155
Hubli	92	34	19	19	22	284	15	255
Kalghatgi	131	33	27	27	24	244	14	126
Bankapur	163							
S Padamgi		13	-	-	11	209	10	66
Wiltshire	-	21	19	19	14	147	14	122
Total Bankapur	163	34	19	19	25	356	24	188
Total								
In Wiltshire		121	85	85	77	819	60	658
" S. Padamgi		13	-	-	11	209	10	66
Grand total	559	134	85	85	88	1,028	70	724

During the year one patel of in Kalghatgi was dismissed: one patel in Dharwar and one Kulkarni in Kalghatgi were suspended: three patels and five Kulkarnies in Dharwar, four patels and three Kulkarnies in Hubli, ten patels and four Kulkarnies in Kalghatgi and four patels and three Kulkarnies in Bankapur were fined. There are in my charge altogether 105 cattle pounds viz Dharwar 32, Hubli 23, Kalghatgi 20 and Bankapur 30. I have inspected the accountants of 9 in Dharwar, 6 in Hubli, 7 in Kalghatgi and 6 in Bankapur. The work done by the Circle Inspectors was duly supervised by me. There are three in each of the Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghatgi talukas and four in Bc

and they do their work very satisfactorily. On an average each has 43 villages to look after. The provisions of C P C chapter VIII have been enforced against 42 bad characters.

12. The marginal table gives the number of cases decided by mamledars and mahalkaris under Bombay act III of 1876 and the results of supervision. The result shows that the mamledars have done their work carefully and well.

Taluks	Cases decided	Cases scrutinized	Cases referred
Dharwar	70	42	
Mugad Peth	8	3	
Hubli	41	20	
Kalghatgi	50	37	
Bankapur	64	42	
Total	233	141	

13. I attended two meetings of each taluka Local Board

of Dharwar, Hubli and Ka-
-galgi. Mr. S. Padamji
attended one meeting, and
I a second, of the Bankapur
-pur taluk. The members
of the [illegible]
Bankapur boards
seem to take more inter
in their work than those
of other taluks, the avera
attendance in Dharwar
and Bankapur being
8 out of 17 and 15 mem
-bers, while each member
inspected works 11 and 9
times. Messrs Ramrao
Vyenrao Desai and Wa
Cholapa Chiwate are
non-official Vice Presi
-dents of Dharwar and

Hubli Hubli is not
far behind Banka.
Pure these facts speak
well for these gentlemen's
~~[illegible]~~ interest
in their duties.

14. The total number of schools in each taluk and the num[illegible] visited are shown in the m[illegible]ginal ta[illegible] I distri[illegible]ted the prizes [illegible] the Bank[illegible]pur sch[illegible]

Taluka	No. of schools	No. visited
Dharwar	39	12
Hubli —	42	21
Kalghatgi	17	11
Bankapur	34	
Mr S. Padamji		8
" Willshire		11
Bankapur total		19
Total :	132	
Mr Willshire		65
" S. Padamji		8
Grand total	132	63

children and examined eleven schools in conjunction with Mr Rodda, Deputy Educational Inspector. Each school lies in the beat of one or more Local Board members and is, more or less, satisfactorily supervised by them.

15. Roadside trees on all the ~~trees~~ roads

are in good order, except those on the Musad Arwatgi road where some trees have no hedges round them and some hedges are out of order. Steps have been taken to put the hedges in order by appointing a gardener (mali) for that road. Local and Provincial roads are in good ~~order~~ condition.

The Chief wants, in order of importance, are:-

1. A Dispensary at Kulghatgi.

2. Railway feeders from
(1.) Kambarganvi to Tegur in Dharwar taluka
(2) Mugad to the Railway station in Do
(3) Dhundshi to Yelwigi in Bankapur taluka

3. A road from Shirgupi to Kolwad in Hubli taluka.

4. A 'Dharmashala' (rest house) at Yelwigi railway station.

These works should be executed as soon as possible.

Dispensary at Kalghatgi.

The Taluka Local Board has promised Rs 500 towards its maintenance. The papers are with the Collector and President,

District Local Board
the opening of the Disp
ill ... benefits on
e inhabitants of Kal
ghatgi and villages
n the vicinity.
Road from Magad
the Railway station.
he estimate has been
repared and steps
ill, in due course, be
iken to enter this work
n the Budget.

Appendix I (para 2).

Statement showing the names of places at which the First Assistant Collectors resided during the year.

Name of place	From what date to what date	Number of days	Remarks
Mr. Wiltshire First Assistant Collector.			
* Dharwar	1st July to 22nd September	84	
* Hubli	23rd September	1	
* Dharwar	24th September to 2nd November	40	
Tegur	3rd to 8th Nov	6	
Garag	9th November	1	
Tegur	10th to 13th Nov	4	
* Dharwar	14th to 15th Nov	2	
* Mugad	16th to 24th Nov	9	
* Dharwar	25th November	1	
* Hubli	26th November	1	
Kusugal	27th to 29th Nov	3	
* Hubli	30th Nov to 10th December	11	
Amargol	11th to 19th Decr	9	
Adarguncki	20th to 23rd Decr	4	
Christmas Holidays	24th December to 2nd January	10	
Mini ramankop	3rd to 5th January	3	
* Hubli	6th to 7th January	2	
Tirmalkop	8th to 9th January	2	
Tadas	10th to 17th Janry	8	

Dhundasi	18th to 23rd January	[illegible]
Shiggaon	24th to 2nd February	10
Hubli	3rd February	1
Yalwigi	4th do	1
Shiggaon	5th do	1
Bankapur	6th to 9th February	4
Shiggaon	10th February	1
Dhundsi	11th to 18th February	8
Tadas	19th to 22nd do	4
Tirmalkop	23rd February	1
Hubli	24th to 27th Febry	4
Dharwar	29th Febry to 4th March	5
Hubli	5th to 12th March	8
Dastikop	13th to 18th do	6
Kalghatgi	19th to 27th do	9
Kargod	28th to 1st April	5
Easter Holidays	2nd to 7th do	6
Kalghatgi	8th April	1
Kargod	9th to 13th do	5
Dastikop	14th April	1
Hubli	15th to 16th do	2
Dharwar	17th to 21st do	5
Narendra	22nd April	1
Dharwar	23rd do	1
Narendra	24th to 28th do	5
Garag	29th April to 2nd May	4
Dharwar	3rd May	1
Tadkod	4th to 9th May	6
Garag	10th to 12th May	3
Dharwar	13th to 24th May	12
Hubli	25th to 29th do	5
Kilgeri	30th May to 1st June	3
Dharwar	2nd June to	

Mr. S. Tudmaji Acting 1st Asst Collector		
Yalvgi	9th to 13th December	5
Kotigeri	14th to 20th do	7

* Mamlatdar's Stations
× Mahalkari's Station.

Palm [illegible]

First Assistant Collector

Appendix 2 para 4 - Statement of memo of increase and decrease in revenue during the year 1889/90.

No.	Causes	Amount			Total			Grand total
	— Dharwar Taluka —							
	Increase							
1	Culturable assessed waste land brought under cultivation	74	8	.				
2	Unauthorized cultivation	44	4	10				
3	Sale proceeds of trees.	8	13	6				
4	Ground rent.	5	4	.				
5	Unculturable and unassessed waste brought under cultivation	4	.	.				
					136	14	4	
	— Decrease —							
1	Sale proceeds of occupancy rights	200	3	.				
2	occasional items of fixed revenue	130	5	.				
3	Assessment on lands taken up for Railway purposes	56	8	.				
4	Sale of grazing	35	5	4				

Net decrease 303 - 2 - 5

Kalghatgi Taluka

	Increase							
1	Fines on account of unauthorized cultivation	88	4	"				
2	Assessment on lands taken up for cultivation	67	12	"				
3	Grazing Sales	37	6	"				
4	Assessment on land lapsed to Government	6	"	"				
5	Notice fees	1	8	"				
6	Ground rent	1	8	"				
7	Tetsandi's absentee allowance	"	7	11				
					202	13	11	
	Decrease							
1	Sale of occupancy rights	424	13	"				
2	Local Funds	37	8	2				
3	Assessment on land forfeited to Government	35	8	"				
4	1/4th Fine	7	12	3				
5	Sale of fire wood ~~to Government~~	3	9	4				
6	Judi on land ~~owing to correction of the~~ lapsed to Government	3	5	"				
7	Assessment on land owing to correction of the Akarband	1	"	"				
8	Assessment on land taken up for a tank	"	4	"				
					513	11	9	

Net decrease 310 — 13 — 10

Bankapur Taluka

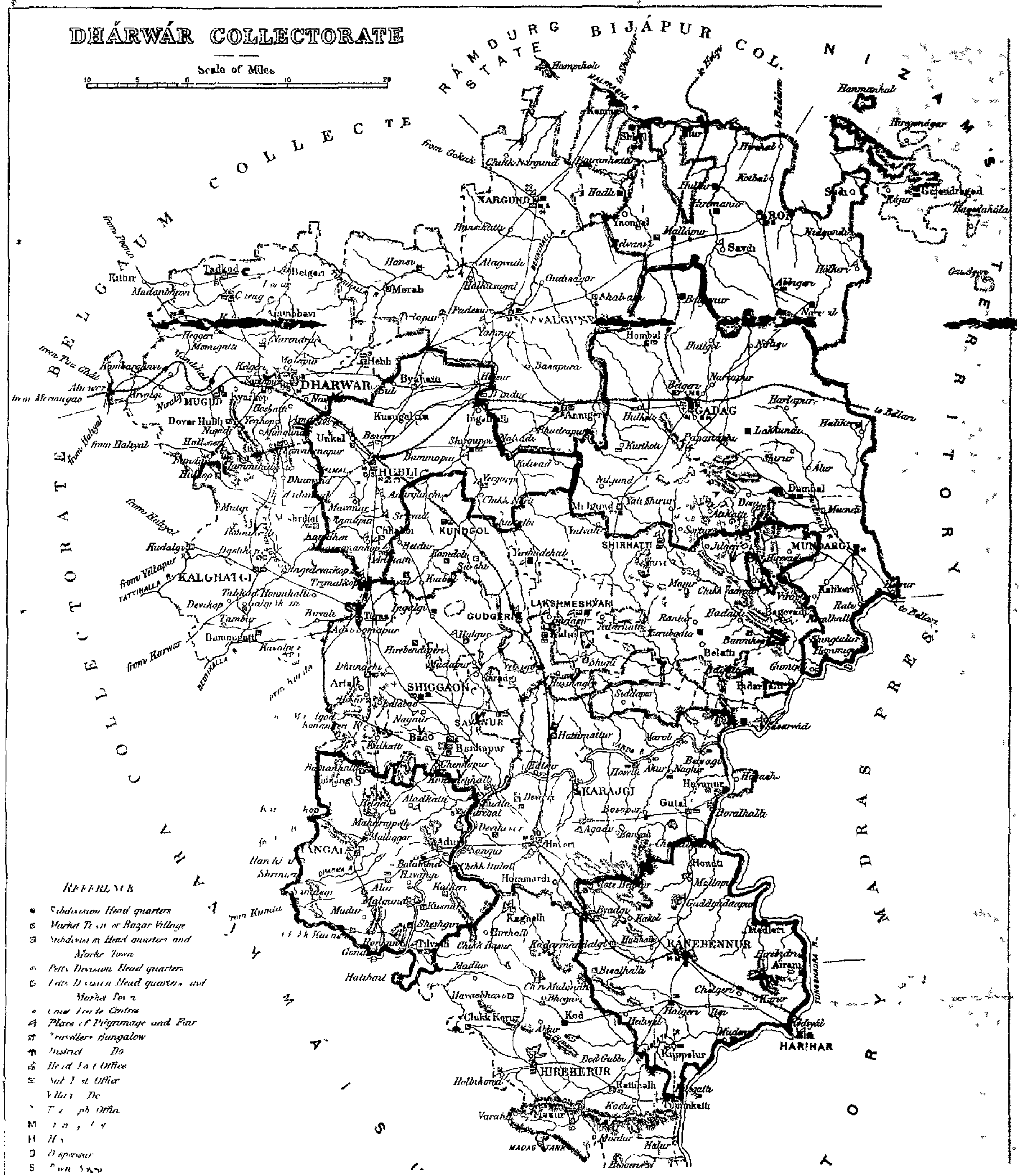
Increase

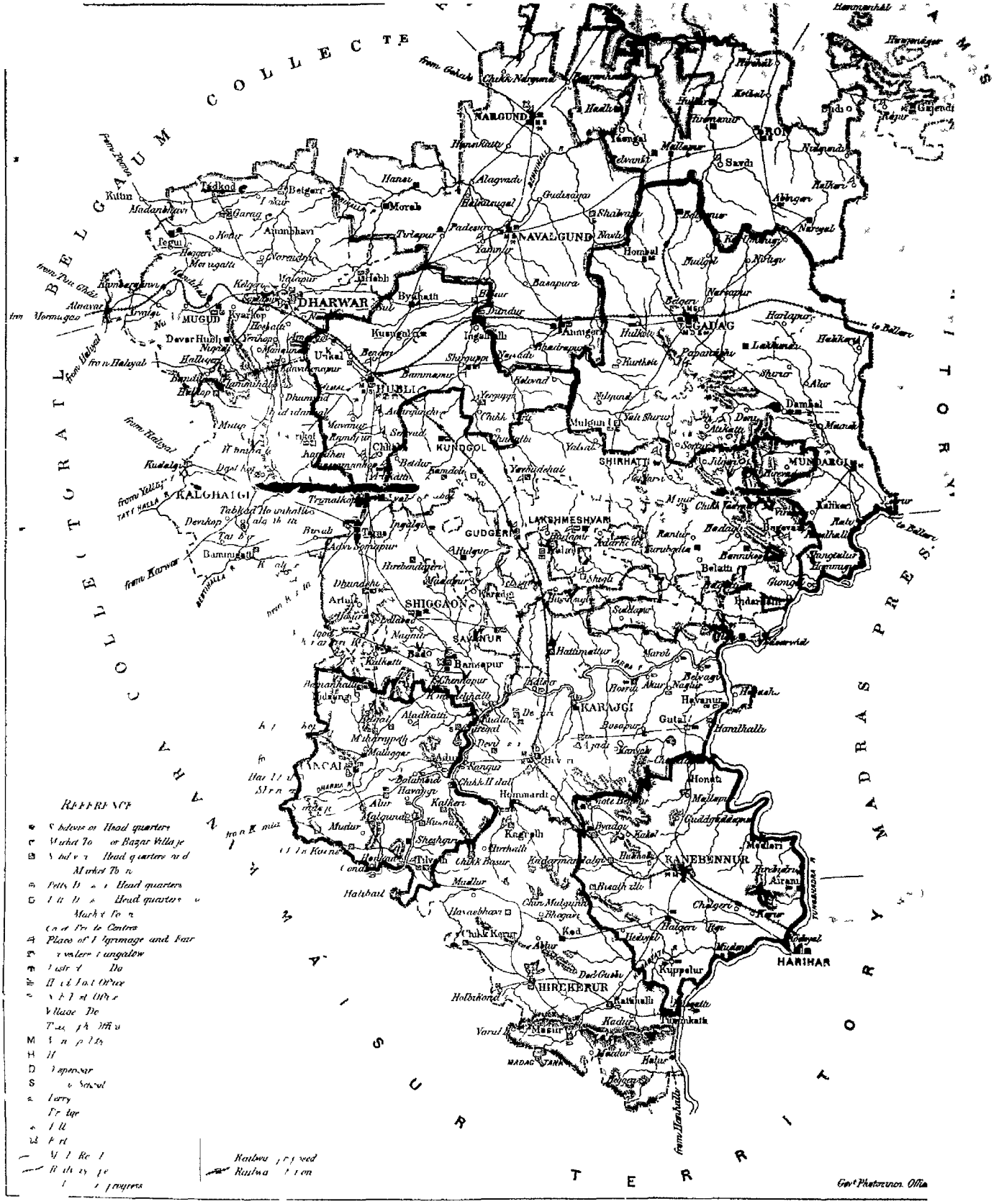
1	Cultivable assessed waste brought under cultivation	50	8	"			
2	Fines on account of unauthorized occupation of building site	21	15	3			
3	Ground rent	1	13	6			
4	Notice fees	"	12	"			
5	Increase of assessment by measurement of land	"	12	"			
					75	12	9

Decrease

1	Sale of occupancy rights	1008	2	"			
2	Sales of trees, fruits &c	137	7	3			
3	Sale of grazing	100	6	"			
4	Local Funds	78	7	5			
5	Amount of Judi assessed on revision assessment instead of on original assessment	40	"	"			
6	Recoveries from setsandis on account of absence from duty	23	3	5			
7	Assessment on cultivable land added to a village site	8	4	"			
8	Assessment on unauthorizedly cultivated land	"	2	"			

Net decrease 1314 – 3 – 4


DHÁRWÁR COLLECTORATE
Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20
RÁMDURG STATE
BIJÁPUR COL.
NIZAM'S TERRITORY
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NARGUND
NAVALGUND
DHARWAR
MUGUD
HUBLI
GADAG
KUNDGOL
SHIRHATTI
MUNDARGI
KALGHATGI
LAKSHMESHVAR
GUDGERI
SHIGGAON
SAVANUR
KARAJGI
HANGAL
RANEBENNUR
HARIHAR
HIREKERUR
Gajendragad
Hombal
Annigeri
Dambal
Hanmankal
Bankapur
Haveri
Hurlikop
Ron
Yelvatti
Sudi
from Gokak
from Poona
from Yellapur
from Karwar
from Haliyal
to Bellari
TUNGBHADRA R.
MADAG TANK
REFERENCE
Subdivision Head quarters
Market Town or Bazar Village
Subdivision Head quarters and Market Town
Petty Division Head quarters
Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
Travellers Bungalow
Sub Post Office


BELGAUM COLLECTE
MADRAS PRES
MAISUR TERRITORY
NARGUND
NAVALGUND
DHARWAR
MUGUD
HUBLI
KUNDGOL
GADAG
SHIRHATTI
MUNDARGI
KALGHATGI
GUDGERI
LAKSHMESHVARI
SHIGGAON
SAVANUR
KARAJGI
RANEBENNUR
HARIHAR
HIREKERUR
REFERENCE
Head quarters
Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
Village Do
Railway proposed
Railway
Govt Photozinco Office

Below Administration Report of the 1st Assistant Collector Dharwar for the year 1889-90. (No 431 of 7th July 1890).

No 3318 of 1890.

Dharwar 30th July 1890.

Para 5. Takavi.

Applications to the amount of Rs 330 have been received for the 4 Talukas in Mr Wiltshire's charge as compared with applications for Rs 8,650 from Mr Loraiji into 4 Talukas and for Rs 7,500 from Mr Kanga into 3 Talukas

Para 6. The collection of the Land Revenue was quite satisfactory.

Para 8. I concur with Mr Wiltshire generally favourable account of the condition of his charge.

Paras 9-10. 11.

The Talebandi of 4 Talukas were examined once in the month of September 1889. All Talukas accounts were examined

only once on the dates noted. No reason is assigned for not making a second examination and I think that the accounts at Dharwar and Hubli at least ought to have been examined twice. The village inspection shown appears to be sufficient. Mr Wiltshire does not ride. The 2 minors' estates in Mr Wiltshire's charge were not examined as provided by Government Resolution No 8317 of 31st October 1889, para 11. His attention has been called to this omission.

Para 12. Mamlatdars' Courts act. The amount of inspection shown is considerable but apparently without much result. I should be better satisfied if fewer cases were scrutinized more thoroughly.

Sub Registry offices } No mention is made of any examination of sub-Registry offices in this Division. I regard this as an omission which I will call Mr Wiltshire's attention

Magisterial | No return of cases

or any information is given under this head. As Mr. Wiltshire is a sub-Divisional Magistrate whose duties in criminal matters are a most important part of his charge I consider that some information was desirable. I am aware from the monthly criminal returns that his magisterial duties are exceptionably light. Mr. Wiltshire's attention will be called to this point and a return in the prescribed form (Mairne p. 731 (3rd Edn) has been called for. I do not consider that the revised form, Govt. Resolution No 724 of 31st Jany 1887 necessa requires the omission of all information on this head.

Para 13. Local Funds.

I regret to notice that Mr. Wiltshire who is President of 4 Taluka Local Boards failed to attend either meeting of the Dist. Local Board. His explanati

Para 14. Schools –

Mr. Wiltshire has examined a large number of schools and seems as in previous years to have taken a good deal of [redacted] of his duties.

A. Gomez

Com. Collector of Dhawar

Collector of Dharwar

Dharwar, 8th July 1891

Sir

I have the honour to subs

the Annual Report on the Admin-

tration of my charge which is com

Talukas	Area in sq. miles	Population
Ranibennur	405.	74,213.
Karajgi	442.	83,216.
Hangal	299.	65,787.
Kod	400.	80,345.

-ed of

Talukas

specific

in the

-gin. Of the 4 Talukas Karajgi

been under me through out the whole year. Up to 24th September 1889 I was in charge of the Gadag, Karajgi and Dankakur Talukas, from the 25th September to 10th January 1890 Hanbenur, Kod and Hangal were added to them, and since the 11th January I have been in charge of the Hubenur, Karajgi, Hangal and Talukas.

2. Residence during the year.— A return of the places at which the officers in charge have resided during the year and the number of days spent at each is forwarded herewith (Appendix I.) together with a skeleton

map showing my tour in it by
red line marking the camps by a
"C" and villages visited by a "V"
without any red lines thereto.

II. Revenue. (a) Jamabandi

3. The Jamabandi settlement wa

Talukas	Commenced	Completed	effected du
Karajgi	20th December 1889	20th January 1890	the period
Ranibenur	22nd Jan. 1890	25th Feb. 1890	stated in th
Kod.	28th Feb. 1890	15th March 1890	
Hangal	31st December 1889.	13th January 1890	margin.

That of the Hangal Taluka was carr
out by the Collector, and the remaine
three Talukas were settled by me i
addition to Gadag and Hankapur
which were settled from the 8th Novem

ber 1889 to 5th December 1889, and 9th December 1889 to 20th December 1889 respectively. We had thus to settle 5 Talukas, the Taluka last finished was on the 15th March 1890.

4. The result of the Jamabandi settlement as compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following table:-

Talukas	Remission	Alienations	Revenue for Collection	Remission	Revenue for Collection	Inter	Revenue for Collection
Ranibennur							
1888-89	36608	6	169287 12 5		12211 11		181498 13
1889-90	30573	6 6	169047 15 1		12365 10 5		181413 9
Karajgi.							
1888-89	47853	14	203018 8 6		15574 15 1		218593 7
1889-90	47828	10	203582 10 5		15624 2 2		219206 12
Hangab.							
1888-89	43189	12 10	193801 11		14541 4 5		208342 15
1889-90	43102	14	194968 3 8		14618 1 3		209586 4
Kod.							
1888-89	38470	7	197512 5		14694 2 10	-9-8	212206 12
1889-90	38444	9	197949 4		14706 6		212655 6
Total.							
1888-89	160092	2 4	763620 4		57021 7 3	-9-8	820642 1
1889-90	159969	7 6	765547 13 6		57314 3 10		822862 1
Ranibennur							
More					154 9 6		
Less.	14	10	239 13 4				85 3
Karajgi							
More			564 1 11		49 3 1		613 5
Less.	25	4					
Hangab.							
More			1166 8 8		76 12 10		1243 5
Less.	56	14 10					
Kod.							
More			436 15 11		12 3 2		448 9
Less.	35	14				-9-8	
Net.							
Increase			2167 10 6		292 12 7		2220
Decrease	132	10 10				-9-8	

A detailed statement of increase

5. Takavi. — Takavi, I am glad to say is beginning to find favour with the ryots, especially with those of Ranibenur. For the year ending 31st March 1890, Rs. 300 were given in each of the Talukas of Ranibenur, Kod and Hangal Rs. 3500 and 1500 have been sanctioned for the year 1890-91 for the Ranibenur and Karajgi Talukas respectively, and the amounts will be utilized in full.

6. The progress of the realization of

of Land Revenue not includint re-
venue assigned to Local Funds or
credited to the Public Works Department
is shown in the following table:—

Talukas	Demands	Receipts up to 31st March	Balance on April 1st	Collections from April 1st to June	Balance
Ranibennur	169857 12 6	124292 9 4	45565 3 2	45555 3 2	10
Karajgi	205051 7 5	138180 10 1	66870 13 4	66870 13 4	
Hangal	196605 8 6	133756 9 11	129051 3 10	129022 13 10*	3
Kod	198589 15 5	190185 14 2	8404 1 3	8404 1 3	
Total	770104 11 10	636415 11 6	133745 15 7	133732 15 7	13

* This item includes an over collection of Rs. 56-15-3 which has been refunded.

The result is highly satisfactory, the more so when it is considered that one whole village (Abloor) in the Kod Taluka was burnt down on the 15th of March with the exception of about 10 or 12 houses. I visited the village about

a week after the fire and people had already begun to rebuild the houses. There was no difficulty in recovering both the assessments even from this village though the estimated loss was about Rs. 75,000. The balance of Rs. 10 in the Ranibenur Taluka is on account of some land in Ranibenur taken up by the S.M. Railway; that of Rs. 3 in the Hangal Taluka is on account of land taken towards village-site.

7. General condition & prospects.

As a rule cultivation is extending every year. During the year under report no less than 6000 acres of land were newly taken up for cultivation in the four Talukas of my charge.

There was no scarcity of rain hence the jowari, chillies & sugarcane crops were above the average. Jowari like that of the last year, has not been seen for years together in this part of the presidency. This crop rose so high that other crops sown with it like tur, perished for want of nourishment and light. Exotic cotton was like last year blighted on account of some disease. Similarly rice suffered on account of excessive and late rains, yielding an eight anna crop.

The general condition of the people was very good indeed. There was not much sickness among men or disease among cattle. Cholera broke out

December, in the Kod Taluka, and carried away 49 persons. With the exception of this there was not much sickness in the other three talookas. Influenza made its appearance about March or April 1890 in all the talookas, but in very few and exceptional cases it proved fatal.

Direct communication to Bangalore during the year under report was opened, and a great impetus has thus been given to trade. Lemons and betel nuts, the garden-produce of the Ramanagar Taluka for instance, are now largely exported by rail, and consequently there has been a considerable rise in their value. The consequence

of

of which is that people go in for additional cultivation. The Railway has thus benefitted the cultivators, & also the working classes, who now demand Rs 5 & 6 per month for their labour, which used to yield formerly Rs. 3 & the most.

The opening of the Railway has however given a blow to the Sawkars of the District; for the ryots now export their produce to commercial centres for selling it at the best price available instead of giving it at nominal prices only to the Sawkars as used to do prior to the advent of the Railway.

II. Revenue. (b) Supervision.

8 The comparisons of the Taluka Talebands of the last year (i.e. 1888-89) required by Government Resolution No. 1454 of the 6th November 1869, were duly completed on the dates noted in the margin, and in the manner prescribed at page 258 of the Manual of Revenue Accounts. No important errors were discovered in the accounts of any Taluka.

Talukas.	Dates.
Ramdurg.	19th September 1889.
Karajgi.	13th Do.
Hangal.	19th Do.
Kod.	17th October 1889.

9. The examinations of the Taluka Accounts were effected in general accordance with the directions

at

at pages 115 @ 120 of the Manual

Talukas	Dates 1st Examination	2nd Examination
Ranibennur	27th Jan. '90 @ 6th Feb. '90	—
Karajgi	5th Jan. '90 @ 14th Jan. '90	—
Hangal	23rd April '90 @ [illegible] May 1890 and [illegible]	—
Kod	15 March @ 20th March 1890.	—

at the period stated in the margin The comparison of Huzur Form No. III with the Taluka Day-Books and their expansions (Manual page 291) was also duly carried out.

In addition to these four Taluka accounts, those of the Gadag Taluka & Mundargi Mahal were examined by me from the 15th November 1889 @ 23rd November 1889, and 27th November 1889 @ 2nd. December 1889 respectively.

In the four Talukas of my charge there is only one minor's estate in charge of the Ranibennur Mamlatdar. In ac-

accordance with the orders contained in Govt Resolution No 8317 of the 31st October 1889 I examined the accounts of this estate on the 31st January 189 and found them correct.

All the daftars (Revenue, Magisterial & Miscellaneous) of the four talukas in my charge were duly destroyed up to 1886-87. While destroying these daftars I found that on an average each daftar weighed about 18 lbs. 37 222 340. & 482 such daftars were destroyed in the Karajgi, Ranibennur, Kod and Hangal Talukas respectively, i.e. about 10 tons of paper burnt away. The Reay Paper Mill at

Poona

Poona, I find on enquiries, give
about ~~Rs.~~ 20 per ton for such paper
so that 10 tons of paper would be wor
about ~~Rs.~~ 200. This much from my
charge only — If therefore some irra
-ments were made for giving awa
the waste paper after it is torn in
pieces to the above Mill. Government
would gain about ~~Rs.~~ 12,000 annual
out of nothing

While on this point I would
suggest that some Special [illegible]
may be appointed to personally ex
-mine and report on the practice
prevailing in the [illegible]
of destroying useless records. With

us, at present the record rooms of every talooka that I have visited, are full and there is an annual increase

the records to be deposited in the katcheri. About 10 miles from Mundargi is a Mamlatdar's office at Hadagali in the Bellari District. This talooka is about the size of Yadag, with a Mamlatdar on Rs 150 per month. and yet I was surprised to find only 25 or 30 daftars in the Mamlatdar's office. According to him the most important papers were preserved and all the rest destroyed.

10. Village Inspection.-

The amount of village inspection which

which has been personally performed by me is shown below:—

Talukas	Villages: Total number	Villages: Number visited	Villages: No. in which accounts examined	Villages: No. in which records examined	Ryots' receipt books examined: In how many villages	Ryots' receipt books examined: No. of books	Boundary marks examined: In how many villages	Boundary marks examined: No. of fields	Cattle pounds examined	Registers of births & deaths examined
Ranibennur	132	41	27	27	36	588	22	99	14	32
Karajgi	136	38	30	30	31	448	28	170	17	30
Hangal	176	51	40	40	46	604	43	220	21	44
Kod	189	37	40	40	37	616	32	181	4	31
Total	633	167	137	137	150	2256	125	670	56	137

In addition to the above while Bankapur and Gadag Talookas were with me up to 10th January 1890 the amount of inspection performed in these talookas by me is as under:—

Talukas	Villages: Total number	Villages: Number visited	Villages: No. in which accounts examined	Villages: No. in which records examined	Ryots' receipt books examined: In how many villages	Ryots' receipt books examined: No. of books	Boundary marks examined: In how many villages	Boundary marks examined: No. of fields	Cattle pounds examined	Registers of births & deaths examined
Gadag	106	30	51	51	26	533	22	148	19	23
Bankapur	163	13	..	..	71	209	10	66	..	12
Total	269	43	51	51	37	742	32	214	19	35

Tho

Total	45	"	31	3	number of

Kulkarnis in the Nod and Hangal talookas being fined is owing to their carelessness in filling up the prescribed forms in due time on account of their absence from their villages. As both the talookas are not very favourable as regards climate, the Kulkarnis as a rule flock and live in a few favoured villages in the Talookas and consequently neglect their villages. Out of the 3 Patils dismissed, two were

on

account of being criminally convicted, and the third of kod under Section 58 of the Watan Act for crim misconduct as a witness in a criminal case.

On the whole the performance of their duties by the Kulkarnis is good as shown by the general application of the prescribed tests.

The work done by the Circle Inspectors (G.R. No. 334 of the 15th January 1889) was duly supervised by me. There are in all 15 Inspectors in the four talookas under me and I examined some of the boundary-mark & crop inspections done by nine of them, in addition to two in-

spectors

repairs work in the Gadag & Dankapur Talukas. The work done by them appeared to be satisfactorily performed.

Only four Police Patils have been invested in my charge with special powers under Section 15 of Bombay Act VIII of 1867. One of these four did not exercise these powers at all during 1889, whereas between the other three only 5 cases were tried. I examined all these cases and was satisfied with the decisions arrived at.

11. The number of cases decided by the Mamlatdars under Bombay Act

Act III of 1876, and the results of the Assistant Collector's supervision are given below.

Taluka	Number of cases Decided	Examined	Referred to the Collector
Ranibennur ..	34	13	
Karajgi . . .	33	13	
Hangal. . . .	44	19	
Kod. . . .	30	17	
Total	141	62	

This work has been done very well by all the four Mamlatdars.

12. Local Boards.

I attended one meeting of each of the Taluka Local Boards of Ranibennur, Karajgi, Hangal, Kod, Gadag & Bankapur during the year under report and inspected some of the works undertaken by the Boards.

Mr. Vishwanath Joglekar of Karaji is the only non-official Vice President under me and he continues to work with zeal & energy though he is hampered by other members of the same Board on account of party-feelings. There are members in this Board who will not work, and look upon the Vice President with envy because he will work.

In spite of factions in almost every Board, the Boards on the whole are working very well. On account of certain complaints regarding two works at Silwalli in the Hangal Taluka I personally

investigated

investigated into the matter and found that there was nothing whatever in the complaints and that all of them originated through spi on the part of one resident Mouth of Silwalli against the other who undertakes superintendence of the

13. The total number of schools in each Taluka and the number

Talukas	No. of schools	No. visited
Ranibennur	32	17
Karajgi	32	11
Hangal	29	16
Kod	28	10
Total	121	54

visited by me are shown in the marginal table. In addition to these I visited 8 & 15 in the Bankapur and Gadag Talukas respectively

respectively. The Deputy Educational Inspector was unable to visit more than one school with me.

Out of the 121 schools 105 are Local Board boys' schools and 5 Local Board girls' schools. Of the remaining 11 schools which are Municipal 8 are boys' and 3 girls'. I visited all the 8 girls' schools. The attendance in almost all was very good, but the progress except of Ranibennur, very bad.

It would be well for the progress of the schools if they were examined by the Educational Department 12 months after the last examination. Some schools I found during my tour, were examined within 8 months of

the last examination, and hence the school-masters complained with very good grounds that the bad results of the examination were owing to insufficient time ~~not~~ being allowed to the classes to complete their course. There are about 500 schools in the District, and one can well understand the amount of work the Deputy Educational Inspector and his two assistants have to undergo in finishing all these schools within a year. Still with little more regularity they can avoid visiting a school so soon after its recent examination.

14. General Remarks.—

The

The prosperity of a District I have always found to be in inverse ratio to the number of criminal cases coming up for trial and on appeal. For more than half the year under report I had 1st Class criminal charge of 6 and appellate charge of 8 talookas in the District, and yet the criminal work was extremely light. When people are starving and have no other occupation they take to crime. 28 persons were tried under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and 19 out of them bound over for maintaining good behaviour under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code during

the year under report (Vide Collector of Dharwar's No. 1764 of the 5th May 1890).

The post office arrangements of the 4 Talukas under me are very poor indeed. There are 4 post offices at Mangal, Alur, Maharajpeth and Bommanhalli in the Mangal Taluka, all the four in the left upper quarter of the Taluka within a distance of about 12 miles. The rest of the Taluka is left to itself. Similarly in the Nanubenur Taluka there are 6 posts within in one line drawn from the N.W. corner to the south, leaving the whole of the right half of the Taluka without a single

post

post office, though there are important vil-
-lages like Honnathi, Medleri, Airani
&c. in it. Out of these 6 post offices
two (Byadgi & Motebennur) are touch-
-ing each other to the extreme N.W.
corner, and the other ~~three~~ four (Hanabenoor, Halgeri,
Kuppelur & Tumminkatti) are about
4 miles from each other in one line.
These certainly require redistribution.

In the Karajgi Taluka there
are 5 post offices, but these also re-
-quire redistribution. Out of these 5
those of Haveri, Agadi, Guttal and
Hawanoor are in one line of about
18 miles to the south of the Taluka, &
the 5th (Karajgi) about 3 miles from
Agadi

Agadi. The upper half of the Taluk has absolutely no office in it.

Kod is the worst served of the whole lot. Though the largest of the Taluks under me, it boasts of only two post offices at Virekerur and Rattihalli - about 6 miles from each other.

As a rule there are in a Taluk 4 Police posts in four corners of the Taluka besides the Thana station, and it would be extremely advisable to have post offices at each of these posts for two reasons, 1st the postal service would be equally distributed in the Taluka, and 2ndly the Head Constable in charge of the Police Post

would

would prove an extremely convenient.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servant

[illegible]

2nd Assistant Collector,

Dharwar.

Appendix I. Para. 2. Vol.

Statement showing the number of places at which the Assistant Collector in charge of the Talukas of Ranibenur Hangal and Kod resided during the year 1889-90. —

Names of Villages	Taluka	No. of days at each camp: From	To		Remarks
		I. Mr. Hudson's charge			
Dharwar	Dharwar	July 1889 1st	Sept.	24 86	Monsoon
		II. Mr. Sorabji's charge			
Dharwar	Do.	Sept. 25th	Nov.	7th 44	
Hulkoti	Gadag.	Nov. 8th	Do.	13th 6	
Gadag.	Do.	Do. 14th	Do.	25th 12	
Dambal	Do.	Do. 26th	Do.	26th 1	
Mundargi	Do.	Do. 27th	Dec.	2nd 6	
Dambal	Do.	Dec. 3rd	Do.	6th 4	
Doni.	Do.	Do. 7th	Do.	7th 1	
Sortoor.	Do.	Do. 8th	Do.	8th 1	
Yelavgi	Bankapur	Do. 9th	Do.	13th 5	
Kotigeri	Do.	Do. 14th	Do.	20th 7	
Deogeri	Karajgi	Do. 21st	Do.	23rd 3	
Christmas	Holidays	Do. 24th	Jan. 1890	2nd 10	
Dharwar	Dharwar	Jan. 3rd	Do.	3rd 1	
Karajgi	Karajgi	Do. 4th	Do.	17th 14	
Guttal.	Do.	Do. 18th	Do.	21st 4	
Honnathi.	Ranibenur	Do. 22nd	Do.	26th 5	
Ranibenur	Do.	Do. 27th	Feb.	14th 19	
Karur.	Do.	Feb 15th	Do.	22nd 8	
Halgeri	Do.	Do. 23rd	Do.	27th 5	
Ratthalli	Kod	Do. 28th	March	6th 7	
Kodmaggi	Do.	March 7th	Do.	13th 7	
Hirekerur.	Do.	Do. 14th	Do.	21st 8	
Chickanaji	Do.	Do. 22nd	Do.	23rd 2	
Shidenur	Do.	Do. 24th	Do.	26th 3	

Molebennur	Ranibennur	March	27	March	31	5
Haveri	Karajgi	April	1st	April	1st	1
Easter Holidays		Do	2nd	Do	8th	7
Dharwar	Dharwar	Do	9th	Do	9th	1
Haveri	Karajgi	Do	10th	Do	15th	6
Adoor	Hangal	Do	16th	Do	21st	6
Hangal	Do	Do	22nd	May	1st	10
Bomanhalli	Do	May	2nd	Do	6th	5
Hangal	Do	Do	7th	Do	10th	4
Tilwalli	Do	Do	11th	Do	15th	5
Hangal	Do	Do	16th	Do	18th	3
Belgal	Do	Do	19th	Do	25th	7
Deogeri	Karajgi	Do	26th	Do	31st	6
Ranibennur	Ranibennur	June	1st	June	2nd	2
Bejadgi	Do	Do	3rd	Do	4th	2
Dharwar	Dharwar	Do	5th	Do	30th	26
						365

Dharwar,
8th July 1890

[signature]
Ad. Assistant Collector,
Dharwar

Appendix II. Para. 4.

Statement showing the causes of Increase & Decrease in the revenue for Collection during the year 1889-90.

Causes.	Amount. Ranibennur			Karajgi			Hangal			Kod		
A. Increase.												
1. Land taken up.	150	"	"	607	14	"	243	4	"	593	"	"
2. Judi increased.	12	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3. Ground rent.	3	3	10	8	4	8	3	11	3	"	15	9
4. Sale proceeds of occupancy rights.	49	2	"	235	9	"	1116	14	"	"	"	"
5. Grazing sales.	62	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	168	2	"
6. Sales of earth and stones.	9	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7. Fines for unauthorized occupation of land in village sites.	2	9	8	13	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8. Local Fund one anna.	154	9	6	49	3	1	76	12	10	12	3	3
a. Sale proceeds of melon beds for one year	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

10. Sale proceeds of alluvial land.
11. " Do - " of dead-wood.
12. Fines from revenue defaulters.
13. Arrears of Jindi for previous years.
14. Fines for unauthorized cultivation.
15. Sale proceeds of crop in land unauthorized-ly cultivated.
16. Notice fees.

Total

B. Decrease.

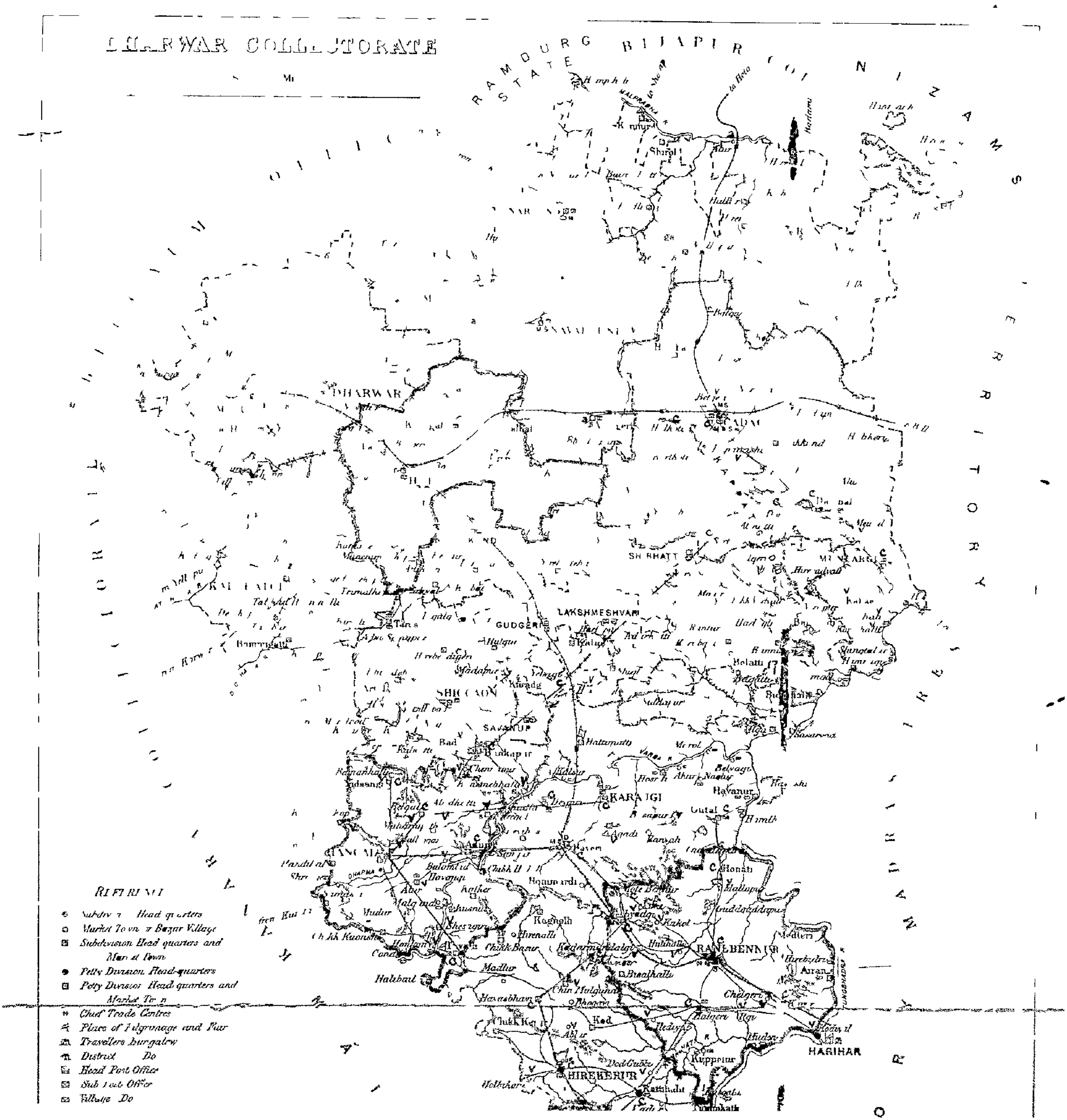
1. Land given up.
2. Do taken towards burial grounds.
3. Do " Do " railway

4. Nazarana &ca.
5. Sale proceeds of melon beds for one year
6. Do. of trees.
7. Revision of assessments.
8. Land taken for quarrying moorum.
9. Grazing sales.
10. Sale-proceeds of dead-wood.
11. Do. of fruits.
12. Do. of occupancy rights.
13. Notice fees.
14. Sale proceeds of earth and stones
15. Correction of Akarbands.
16. Judi decreased
17. Inam lands made Khalsah

18. Land taken towards Irrigation works
19. Honey farm
20. Fines for unauthorized occupation
21. Interest

Total ...

Dharwar



RAMDURG STATE
NIZAMS
DHARWAR
GADAG
SHIRHATTI
LAKSHMESHVAR
GUDGERI
SHIGGAON
SAVANUR
KARAJGI
RANEBENNUR
HARIHAR
HIREKERUR
Haveri
Havanur
Honnali
Belvagi
Guttal
Tadas
Bammigatti
Halebail
Chalgeri
Kuppelur
Kod
Ranebennur
Medleri
Hallur

18. Land taken towards Irrigation [illegible]

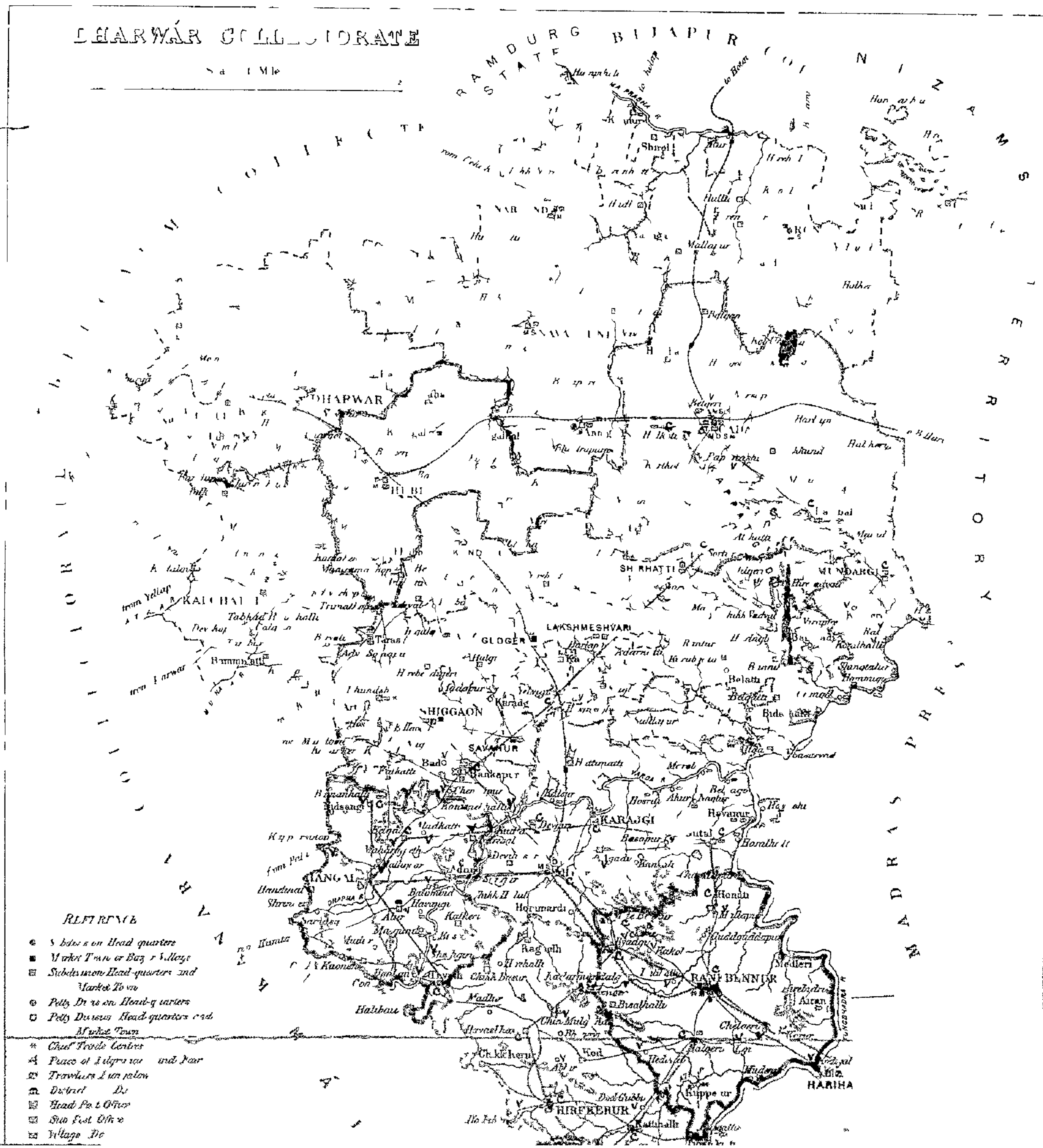
19. Money - farm

20. Fines for unauthorized occupation

21. Interest

Total

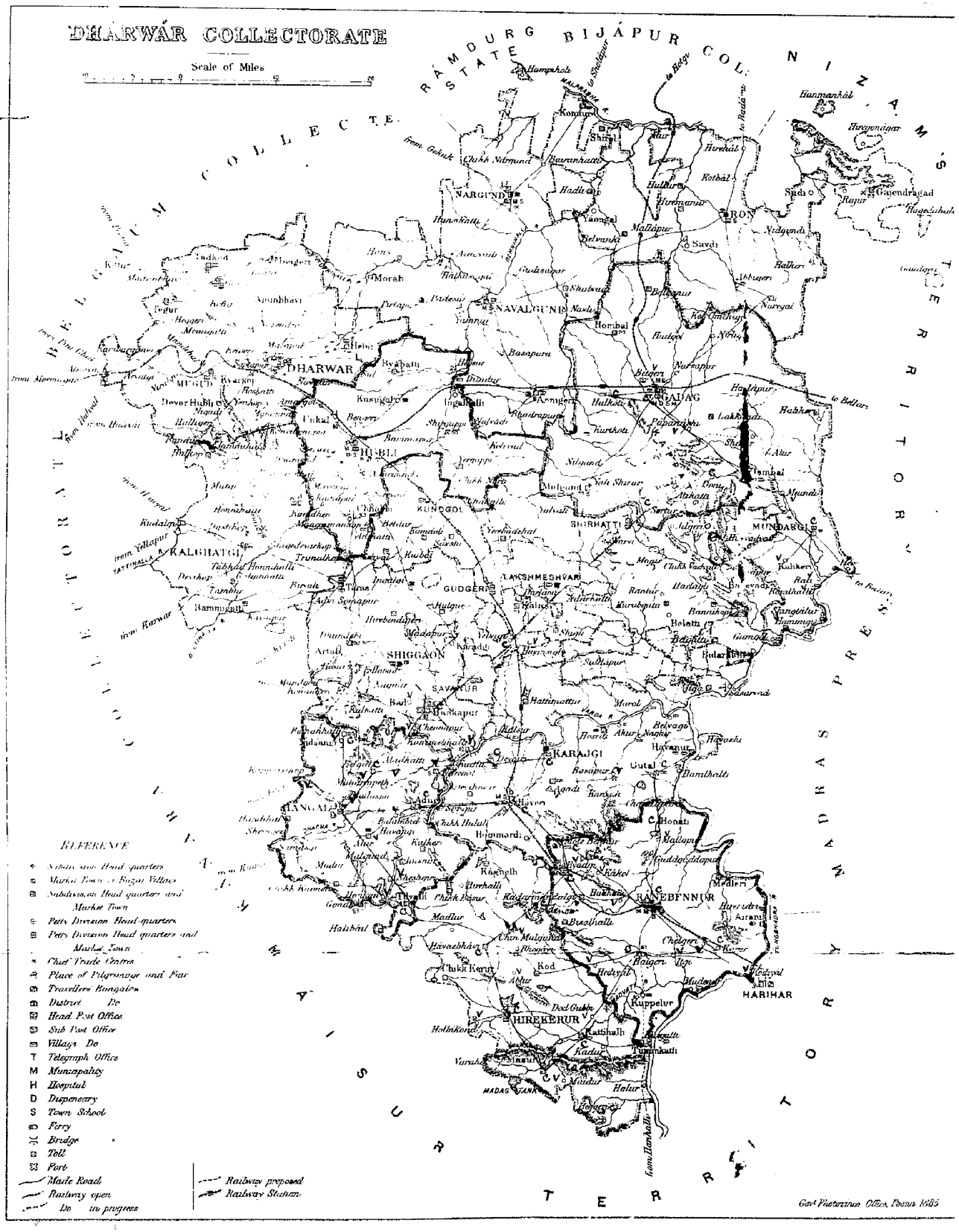
Dharwar,
8th Ju



RAMDURG STATE
BIJAPUR
NIZAMS TERRITORY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
DHARWAR
HUBLI
NARGUND
SHIRHATTI
MUNDARGI
LAKSHMESHVARI
GADAG
SHIGGAON
SAVANUR
KARAJGI
HANGAL
RANEBENNUR
HIREKERUR
HARIHAR
KALGHATGI
REFERENCE
Market Town or Bazar Village
Subdivision Head-quarters and Market Town
Petty Division Head-quarters
Petty Division Head-quarters and Market Town
Chief Trade Centres
Places of Pilgrimage and Fair
Travellers Bungalow
District Do
Head Post Office
Sub Post Office
Village Do

DHARWÁR COLLECTORATE

Scale of Miles



Below Administration Report of the 2nd assistant Collector, Dharwar, for the year 1889-90. (No 427 of 8th July 1890.)

No 3315 of 1890.

Dharwar 30th July 1890

Para 5. Takavi.

Mr Sorabji appears to have taken much interest in this subject and a large number of applications for the following year have been received.

Para 6. The collection of the Land Revenue was highly satisfactory.

Para 8. Mr Sorabji's account of the general condition of his charge is very hopeful. The Railway has no doubt had a potent effect.

Paras 8-9-10

The Talebands of 4 Talukas were examined once during the monsoon. Only one examination of Taluka accounts was made. I think that a second examination in some portion of the charge was practicable

and desirable. The village inspection was sufficient and the minor's estate in Ranebennur was examined as required by standing orders.

Mr. Loraly's remarks on the subject of the waste involved in the present mode of destroying useless records have been noted. They would have been more appropriate in a separate report but I will make further enquiries on the subject.

Para 11. Mamlatdars' courts act. The number of cases examined was considerable but no errors appear to have been discovered.

No remarks are recorded on the subject of examination of sub Registry offices or of Magisterial work. I do not consider that the revised form, Govt. Resolution No. 7247 - 31st January 1887 - necessarily requires this omission -

Municipalities | I am surprised to notice that the subject of Municipalities

is altogether omitted although Rao Sahib Soraji is President of 4 municipalities in his charge. This I regret more especially as I consider this part of Rao Sahib Soraji's duties be performed indifferently. His attention has been called to the omission.

Para 14. General remarks.

Rao Sahib Soraji's general remarks have my concurrence. The lightness of the 1st class criminal work is very striking. Rao Sahib Soraji appears to take an intelligent interest in the welfare of his charge; and he has visited many schools.

Collector of Dharwar

8 June

R. C. [illegible]
District Dy. Collector of
Dharwar

To,

A. W. Crawley, Bowen [illegible]
Collector of Dharwar

Dharwar District Dy. Collector
Office, July 1890.

Sir

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of [illegible]

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population	Talu[illegible]
Navalgund	562	87,882	[illegible]
Ron	370	60,724	[illegible]
Gadag	699	100,333	for [illegible]

At the commencement of year, the charge of the District Dy. Collector consisted of two [illegible]

Tabukas, viz. Navalgund and Kon, to which Gadag was subsequently added in the month of January 1890. Rao Bahadur Rudragowda Chanvirgowda Artal was in charge of this division from 1st July to 9th September 1889, and from 28th October to 15th November 1889. From 10th September to 27th October 1889 the charge was with the Collector. I was appointed to this District at the end of October last. I joined my duties on the 16th November 1889, and since then the Tabukas have been under me. The Gadag Tabuka was in charge of Mr. Sorabji Padamji, 2d Assistant Collector

T. 10

herewith forwarded as
Appendix No. I, together w
a map showing the tour
red ink

II Revenue

(a) Jamabandi

3 The Jamabandi settlement
was effected before 15 Mar
in the three Talukas. The
Talukas of Navalgund and
Ron were settled by me
personally and the Taluka of
Gadag by Mr. Sorabji Padanji
2d Assistant Collector. The

[illegible] commencement and completion of the settlement are given in the subjoined table:—

Name of Taluka	Date of commencement	Date of completion.
Navalgund	25th November 1889	26th December 1889
Ron	4th January 1890	17th January 1890
Gadag	8th November 1889	6th December 1889

4 The results of the settlement as compared with those of the previous year are shown in the following tabular statement. Items arising subsequent to the preparation of the Village Tharavbands have not been included.

Name of Taluka.	Land Revenue.			Local Fund.		Interest	Total for Collection
	Remissions	Alienations	Collections	Remissions	Collections		
Navalgund Taluka							
1888-89		67016 6 10	387839 3 10		28105 14 6		[illegible] 4
1889-90		66919 4 10	388665 1		28143 2 3		[illegible]
More			1225 12 3		[illegible]		[illegible]
Less		97 2					

Kon. Taluka

1888-89	47025 6 7	180575 15	13939 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
1889-90	46894 14 7	180944 8	13929 3 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
More		368 9			3[illegible]
Less	130 7		10 10 1		

Gudag Taluka

1888-89	61119 10	263675	20093 8 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
1889-90	61131 13 11	264445 12 6	20006 9 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
More	12 3 3	770 12 6			68[illegible]
Less			86 15 2		

[illegible] from the [illegible]
[illegible] that no [illegible]
were granted at the time of the
[illegible]

In Newtown and [illegible]
Tainkas there has been a [illegible]
under "Alienations" and [illegible]
increase under "Revenue for
collection", while in [illegible]
there has been an increase in
both "Alienations," and "Revenue
for collections". The [illegible]
increase and decrease [illegible]
given in detail in [illegible]

II.

It may be noticed here that
at the time of doing the [illegible]
written reports of [illegible] re-
-maining to be altered owing
to the death of occupants [illegible]
as usual received from

[illegible] applications [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
but [illegible] and [illegible] for the [illegible]
[illegible] were [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] were giving
an [illegible] by
enquiries, the [illegible]
were immediately framed
with all the reports received
from the Village Officers
and were directed to quickly
disposing all such cases.

5. Takavi advances were made in the [illegible] Taluka only to the extent of Rs 1000. Of this sum, Rs 800 were given for constructing wells and Rs 200 for exterminating weeds. No more

more than [illegible] [illegible]
amount would [illegible]
advanced. No applications
for any kind of advances have
received from the Navalgund
and Gadag Taluks till the [illegible]
of March last. During the [illegible]
of my tour, I have invariably
explained to the Ryots the aim
and object of the Takavi [illegible]
advances and the easy terms
on which they could be obtained.
The result is that a large
number of petitions — more than
60 — have been received from
the Gadag and Ron Taluks.
The Mamlatdars are now [illegible]
into these petitions and as soon
as the money is available, [illegible]
advances will be given in
accordance

[illegible] the rules on the subject. There is much room for agricultural improvements in these two Talukas. Dry crop lands can be converted into gardens by sinking new wells and repairing old ones which are now in disuse. The case of the Sawantwadi Taluka is however different. I visited all the villages of that Taluka and in all of them I advised the cultivators to take advantage of the liberality of Government. But they all told me that they did not require any advances for agricultural purposes. The reason for this hesitation is that scarcely any garden crop is raised in this Taluka owing to the scarcity of fresh

[illegible]
water found in [illegible]
generally brackish and is, [illegible]
therefore, useless for the purpose
of irrigation. The digging of
wells is also not [illegible]
In many places deep holes
have to be made before water
can be reached; while in
others, owing to the softness
of the soil, the digging has
to be done over and over again.
The Ryots, therefore, rightly prefer
the certainty of a good harvest
of dry crops to the uncertainty
of obtaining a supply of good
water at considerable expense,
which they may not be able to
recoup themselves with. There
is, however, one thing for
[illegible]

[illegible] all
obtain Takavi from Government.
It is the eradication of a kind
of grassy weed called "Sah"
which requires periodical
attention from the cultivator.
The people do not wish to obtain
advances for this object also.
Because the Taluka of Navalgund
is very fertile and the cultivators
are able to take care of them-
selves. It was, therefore, by dint
of good deal of persuasion
that a few applications have
recently been received from
that Taluka.

With regard to the purchase
of seeds, the cultivators in
all the three Taluka's of his
charge, as a rule reserve

required for sowing at the next season out of the harvests of their own fields. They are well off in respect of cattle also. They are not therefore, in need of any outside aid for these two objects.

As Takavi advances were made in former years and consequently the people do not sufficiently realize at the present time the advantage of the system of Takavi. When they see the benefits derived by their neighbours by the grants which have been already made and which will be made hereafter, there will doubtless

[illegible] applicants
[illegible] future than what
[illegible] are at the present moment.

Realizations of Land Revenue

The progress of the realization
of the Land Revenue not in-
cluding revenue assigned
to Local Fund or credited
to the Public Works Department
is shown in the subjoined table.

Include	Demands	Collections up to 31st March 1890	Balance on 1st April 1890	Collections from 1st April to 30th June 1890	Balance
Cavalgund	390207 3 11	198476 9 9	191730 10 2	191730 10 2	
Rore	181958 10 5	99665 11 4	82292 15 1	82292 15 1	
Gadag	268854 14 9	155783 13 10	113371 11 11	113371 11 11	

It will be seen that [illegible]
remains no arrear of [illegible]
to be collected. The [illegible]
was effected without any
pressure at all. No notices
of demand were issued.
The people had no difficulty
in paying Government dues
on any account. In some
villages the Ryots paid up
both the instalments at [illegible]
The ability of the cultivator
to pay land revenue in an
easy manner at any time
had the effect of preventing
the rush of grains at large
markets at the time of the
second instalment, when
the prices were not much
lower than at other times.

The season, on the whole, was good, but the beginning of the monsoon the rainfall was scanty and unseasonable. The sowing of early crops was considerably retarded. The Kharif Jowari was not sown to any great extent as to done in seasons of timely rainfall. This Jowari is a source of fodder for cattle. But on account of the failure of rain at the proper time, it was not sown in many villages, and the scarcity of fodder was at one time apprehended. Owing, however, to the excellent Rabi harvest, these apprehensions have happily been not realized except in a very few villages in

the Sarjoor Cotton, [illegible]
scarcity has been felt at the
present time.

The area under the Rabi
crops was greater than usu
owing to unseasonable ra
at the time of the sowing of
Kharif crops and to the un
abundant fall of rain at t
end of the monsoon. Thus
what was lost in the Kharif
was gained in the Rabi cro
The prospects of the latter wer
further improved in many pla
by the fall of rain about
the end of November last.
All the Rabi crops fared wel
except cotton, the growth of
which was stunted by adv
winds in January last. The
out-turn of cotton was

[illegible] the [illegible] its second [illegible] subsequent pickings in the Navalgund and Ron Talukas were entirely ruined by heavy showers in the month of April last. The Gadag Taluka was more fortunate in this respect. The last picking, which does not yield much was only destroyed by the April showers. Wheat, Rabi Jowari and other crops such as gram, linseed &c amply compensated the cultivators for their loss in cotton. The high price of cotton also partially mitigated the injury done by the rains.

There was scarcity of water in a few villages in the

the [illegible] of the [illegible]
in consequence of long [illegible]
in the weather up to the
end of August. The chief
sources of water supply
are tanks, ~~Nallas~~, and wells.
The Navalgund and Kon
Talukas and some portion
of the Gadag Taluka are very
deficient in the supply of good
drinking water. The respective
Taluka Local Boards are doing
their utmost to improve the
supply of water. The people
themselves are alive to the
necessity of helping the
Boards in this respect and
contribute their mite very
willingly towards the construction
of tanks or wells as the case

[illegible] at the close of the hot weather tanks dried up in some villages. The villagers had to go to long distances for water. Scarcity of water is still felt in some places. Persons going to field labour always carry pots of water with them, as water cannot be had in any place except the village itself.

Cholera prevailed in July 1889 in all the three Talukas of my charge. There were not many deaths in the Navalgund and Ron Talukas. But the number of deaths in the Gadag Taluka was large. The usual measures for

disinfecting

disinfecting and cleaning the affected villages and distributing medicine were promptly taken.

Influenza also appeared in March last and continued till the beginning of May. Though a few deaths occurred from it, it was not severe in its type, having luckily made its appearance in the hot weather. It first commenced at the Jammur fair in the Navalgund Taluka where it was imported by the pilgrims from Dharwar and other places. The disease then spread on to the Ron and Gadag Taluka

[illegible] disease [illegible] appeared in the three Talukas. There were no many deaths among cattle. Steps were taken to check the progress of the disease by means of segregation and by administering country medicines to the sick animals.

8. The general condition and prospects of my charge are decidedly favourable. In the Ravalgaid and Ron Talukas nearly all the waste land has been taken up for cultivation. In the Gadag Taluka the waste is larger than in the other two Talukas but it is being gradually occupied.

During the year [illegible]
990 [illegible] of land [illegible]
up in the Gadag Taluka.
What now remains is poor
stony land which is situate
in the vicinity of hills and
will not therefore, be of
much use without an out-
-lay of money. In the Naval-
-gund and Ron Talukas and
in a large portion of the Gadag
Taluka, the land is very fertile.
The work of cultivation is
performed with care and
industry. In a good many
villages there is not an inch
of waste land. The cultivation
extends upto the border of the
village sites. Land is never
relinquished for being included
in waste and [illegible]

of the cultivation into the hands of speculative capitalists. Very few private sales of lands have taken place during the year, and most of them were among the cultivators themselves. There are only a few occupants who have one or two fields. Many own large areas and let out lands on favourable terms.

The bulk of the population consists of agriculturists whose mode of life is simple. Much of there are the Ruigayets who are total abstainers from drink. They, therefore, devote their whole energy to agricultural pursuits.

The standard of the living of an agricultural family is very high. A family of 5 persons including children can in maintain itself in fair comfort by tilling about 35 Acres of land with one pair of bullocks. The yield of the land is generally sufficient to cover the expenses of the living of the whole family. The bullocks are fed on the fodder produced in the fields. A good many Ryots also rear milch cattle, the produce of which is either consumed at home or sold according to the requirements of their families. A special crop experiment that I made in the Ron Taluka

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
saving can be made after
all the expenses are met.
The saving is generally laid
by in ornaments, or used
in liquidating old [illegible]
or spent on occasions of
social ceremonies. I do
not, of course, mean that
all occupants invariably
effect savings. But what
I mean is that agriculture
is not an unprofitable
occupation in this part
of the country. There are a
good many natural advantage
which favour agriculture.
The first and foremost is
the remarkable fertility of
the

the soil, which is [illegible]
both for Kharif and Rabi
crops. If the rain falls
in time at the beginning
of the monsoon, the people
quickly take advantage
of it and sow Kharif crops.
If the rain holds off, they
patiently wait for the Rabi
time. Again the cultivators
are shrewd enough to see
that the cotton pays more
than other crops and that
a mixture of crops ... —
safer procedure than the
sowing of only one kind
of crop in a field. The ...
every cultivator, large
well as small, has in

[illegible] it consists of one field only, cotton and several other crops such as wheat, Jowari, gram, linseed &c. He is, therefore always safe, so long as the rain does not fail.

Owing to the extension of the Railway in all directions, the export of grains has increased and the Ryots are able to dispose of their crops at better prices than before. The value of occupancies has considerably increased. The great ease with which the instalments were paid up, - in some cases before

They

they were [illegible] and [illegible]
of obtaining [illegible] by [illegible]
who wish to make investment
testify to the prosperity of
the Ryots.

The Laokars have not
any strong hold upon the
Ryots, who have not been
in any manner hopelessly
involved in debt. In this
respect the latter are much
better off here than the people
of the Deccan, who cannot
do without Laokars. Many
of the cultivating classes
have learnt to live within their
income. The marriage and
such other domestic expenses,
which are the cause of their
ruin are being steadily reduced.
The

[illegible] rain if it exists
[illegible] field only, cotton
and several other crops
such as wheat, Jowari,
grain, linseed &c. He is
therefore always safe, so
long as the rain does not
fail.

Owing to the extension
of the Railway in all directions,
the export of grains has
increased and the Ryots are
able to dispose of their crops
at better prices than before.
The value of occupancies
has considerably increased.
The great ease with which
the instalments were paid
up, - in some cases before

They

they were then and the [illegible] of obtaining land by persons who wish to make investment testify to the prosperity of the Ryots.

The Sarkars have not any strong hold upon the Ryots, who have not been in any manner hopelessly involved in debt. In this respect the latter are much better off here than the people of the Deccan, who cannot do without Sarkars. Many of the cultivating classes have learnt to live within their income. The marriage and such other domestic expenses which are the cause of their ruin are being steadily reduced.

The

[illegible] which they
[illegible] gradually acquiring
[illegible] number of good
[illegible] enable them to
avoid the money lenders.
Sooks carrying on extensive
business are few and far
between and in several
instances the cultivators
themselves are money lenders.

The agricultural live
stock is in good condition.
The cultivators do not possess
more heads of cattle than
what they absolutely require
for their wants. The reason
is that there is no grazing
ground in the Navalgund
and Ron Talukas and very
little of it in the Gadag Taluka

The Ryots cannot, therefore, afford the luxury of rearing extra number of cattle, which have to be fed only on the fodder produced in their fields

The labouring classes get work without any difficulty. The Railway has opened a new field to them. Most of them generally obtain employment near their homes. In April last the labourers were in great demand for cotton or kickings, which had to be hurried on by the threatening aspect of the skies in that month. Wages went up so high as 5 Annas a day for a woman. It was an exceptional time

[illegible] that the [illegible]
[illegible] over stocked with labourers
[illegible] The trade has increased in
[illegible] and villages on the line
[illegible] Railway. But the traffic of
[illegible] old centres of trade, like
[illegible] and Mundargi, which
[illegible] distant from the Railway,
[illegible] been fast declining. The
[illegible] of keen competition in
which the Railway has engendered
among the local traders has
placed the petty shop-keepers
at a disadvantage, as the
latter are unable to cope
with men of larger resources.
There is, however, no doubt
that on the whole the trade
is flo[illegible]ishing.

9 The comparison of the Taluka Tolebands of the past year (1888-89) as required by Government Resolution No. 1484 of 6th November 1869 was duly completed in the manner prescribed at page 258 of the Revised Manual of Revenue accounts on the dates specified in the margin

Talukas	Dates.
Navalgund	9th September 1889
Ron	18th do
Gadag	9th do

10 The examination of the Taluka Accounts was effected in accordance with the directions contained at pages

Name of Taluka	1st Examination from what date to what date	2d Examination from what date to what date
Navalgund	5th to 13th Dec. 1889.	4th to 12th March and 13th to 15th March 1890.
Ron	4th to 12th February 1890	28th March to 8th April 1890.
Gadag	15th to 23rd November 1889.	14th to 24th April 1890.

[illegible] and 120 of the Revenue [illegible]
Manual on the dates marginal
noted. The comparison of a
few of the daily sheets with
Taluka Day Book and its expan
was also duly carried out. The
Mahal Kacheri of Nargund
was examined by me and
the office of the Mahalkari
of Mundargi both by Mr.
Sorabji Padamji and by me.
The accounts in all the three
Talukas were fairly and
neatly kept. No irregularity
of any serious nature was
discovered. Errors of the
ordinary kind were duly
reported by you.

11 The amount of village
inspection done by Mr. Sorab

and by me, during the [illegible]
is shown below:—

Name of Taluka	Villages. Total No.	No. visited	No. in which [illegible] examined	No. in which records were examined	Rent-receipt Books examined: In how many villages	No. of Books	Boundary mark examined: In how many villages	[illegible]
Mr. Soraby Padamji 2d Asst. Collector								
Gadag	106	30	51	51	26	533	22	[illegible]
Mr. R. C. Kanga, District Dy. Collector								
Navalgund	95	95	48	48	77	1136	39	[illegible]
Ron	86	72	45	45	53	804	39	[illegible]
Gadag	106	91	42	42	77	1153	37	[illegible]
Total	287	258	135	135	207	3093	115	[illegible]

I visited all the villages in my division except a few in the Ron and Gadag Taluka. In the latter Taluka I visited a few of the villages which

[illegible] already been visited by
Inz Sorabji but which came
in my way to other places.
In the Ron Taluka there are
only 59 villages in which
statistics are kept. The rest
of the villages belong to the
Gajendragad Jahagir, where
no statistics are kept.

The village accounts
and records were found
to be in good order. But
out of a total number of
259 village accountants
it was found necessary
to fine 18 and to reprimand
7. Out of a total number
of 277 Patils 2 were suspended,
27 fined and 13 reprimanded.
One Police Patil was dismissed
for gross negligence [illegible]

in not assisting the Patels to investigate the cause of suspected death.

All the Patels in the three Talukas, with the exception of a very few, can read and write. Several Pole Patels themselves keep the prescribed registers neatly and carefully. In making appointments of Patels I always examine them in their knowledge of reading and writing. I had not to reject the nomination of either a representative watandar or a deputy on the scope of ignorance in reading and writing.

The village accountants, as a lot, are fairly competent in the discharge of their duties

I held an examination in
February last, of the candidates
for the office of village accountants.
Thirty persons presented themselves
for examination of whom
only 12 passed. Most of them
had come badly prepared
and were unable to answer
questions of the ordinary kind.
This was the first time that
an examination of all the
candidates at one time and
place was taken. The former
practice in my charge was
to hold examinations at the
time of making appointments
for each candidate separately.
This practice was very in-
-convenient and caused
disappointment to rejected persons
who came with great hopes
of

of being appointed. It is also unfair to those who fail at the time, since just as the turns of appointments are about to commence they had to wait till they passed and thus lose the opportunity of exercising their rights. I have, therefore, introduced the system of periodical examinations as directed in the orders of Government on the subject.

In examining the Ryots' receipt books, the procedure prescribed at page 84 of the Manual of Revenue Accounts was observed. The present system of vivâ voce examination has taken so firm a root that each and all the Ryots know perfectly

[illegible]
[illegible] Government. When they
are in doubt as to the amount
payable by them, they come
forward to clear up their
doubts at the time of the com-
pension of their books or make
petitions on the subject. During
the course of the examination
of the receipt books, only one
complaint was made, & one
of over-payment by a woman
in the Navalgund Taluka.
On enquiring into the matter
her complaint was found
to be groundless.

The boundary marks
in the 3 Talukas are in good
repairs But in some places
the Ryots are in the habit of
making

making [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
The Taluka and Village Officers
have not paid any attention
to this matter. I have [illegible]
them to enforce the provisions
of the Land Revenue Code in
the subject.

Redundant boundary
marks cancelled at the time
of the Revision Survey have
not yet in some instances
been removed on the under-
-standing that being allowed
to fall into disrepair they would
disappear in the course of
time. The Mamlatdars have
been directed to pay special
attention to the orders of
Government

[illegible] on the subject. [illegible] instances of willful [illegible] of boundary marks [illegible] ploughing up of the strip of land between two fields for the purpose of cultivation were not discovered.

The marks, which had fallen short of the prescribed standard, were repaired by the Ryots without any pressure. Formal notices had to be issued only in a few villages.

As regards other village statistics - Mr. Sorabji Padamji examined birth and death registers in 23 villages of the Gadag Taluka. The number examined by me is shown in the margin.

Navalgund	87
Ron	72
Gadag	79
	238

The

[illegible] The [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] tested by the [illegible] in
two villages of the Gadag [illegible]
and by me as [illegible] below:

Taluka.	No. of villages in which cop. in which census inspection work registers were was tested.	No. of villages in which census inspection work registers were tested.
Navalgund	6	18
Ron	5	27
Gadag	6	18

At the time of taking [illegible] house test of the annual census registers I also examined the birth and death registers by making inquiries about these domestic occurrences from the inmates of the houses which I inspected. The houses were selected at

[illegible] the number of houses [illegible] different villages [illegible] from 3 to 8. The total number of houses thus examined was 102 in Naval-gund, 119 in Ron, and 92 in Gadag Talukas. The Registers of the Talukas of Navalgund and Gadag were found to be well kept. In the Ron Taluka mistakes in both the birth and death and census Registers were found. A Police Patel was fined for gross carelessness in omitting to record births and deaths. The mistakes in the census form were explained away by various excuses. As for instance the omission of a female was attributed

attributed to her absence with her husband's or parent's [illegible] at the time of the census and the omission of a cattle was due to sale or death. The registers were, however, on the whole accurate.

The crop inspection work was also good. Independently of the entries in village form No. 3, examined by the Circle Inspectors, I checked the village Accountants' work by testing a few of their entries in several villages at the time of making the inspection of boundary marks. Their work was well done. It was undoubtedly the result of the new system of inspection by the Circle Inspectors, whose annual

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the village accountant
[illegible] be more exact.

The Circle Inspectors have
[illegible] their work in a satisfactory
[illegible]. That they are a great
improvement on the general
Duty Karkuns can be seen
from the greater accuracy
which is to be found in the
village statistics than is the
case elsewhere.

During the course of
my inspection I noticed that
the village census was not
tested by the Circle Inspectors
in some of the villages of the
Nargund Petha, and the Ron
and Gadag Talukas. In the
latter Taluka crop inspection
was also not made in some

villages. The reason assigned
for the omission in the
Nargund Petha was the de
of the Circle Inspector in
charge of the villages concern
In the Kon'iluka the Circle
Inspector was absent on
leave and no substitute w
appointed. In the case of
the Gadag Taluka the explanat
is not so satisfactory. The vill
census statements were not
listed; as one of the two Circl
Inspectors concerned was
engaged in disposing of
certain emergent papers a
the other was employed on
partition of estates according
to the decrees of the Civil Cou
I have brought all these cas
separately to your notice

[illegible] the work of vaccination in [illegible] satisfactorily. Most of the children attending schools have been vaccinated, and several of them have been revaccinated. On examining vaccination Registers I found that in the Navalgund Taluka one village with a population of more than 500 and two villages with population of more than 1000 souls were not visited by the Taluka Vaccinator for more than a year in each case. Similarly in the Ron Taluka, one village with a population of more than 500, two villages with more than 1000 and one village

with [illegible]

were not visited for more than a year. A reference was immediately made to the Sanitary Commissioner, the Dy Sanitary Commissioner ordered the Taluka vaccinator to visit those villages before the end of March last.

12 The number of cases dealt by Mamlatdars under Act III of 1876 (Bombay) and the results of supervision are given in the margin. The Mamlatdars

Talukas	No of cases examined & decided	No.	No referred to the Collector
Navalgund	76	76	"
Nargund Petha	12	10	"
Gadag	40	35	"
Mundargi Petha	8	8	"
Ron	56	45	"
Total	192	174	"

and Mahalkaris have done their work satisfactorily. The several cases were promptly disposed of. The decisions were according to the weight of evidence in each case. Neither the Mamlatdars nor the Mahalkaris were found to discourage suits under the above mentioned act. People have now become thoroughly conversant with the object of the Act, and take full advantage of its provisions.

13. The number of meetings held by the Taluka Local Boards and the amount of inspec of works are as follows:—

Taluka	No. of members	No. held	Average attendance	No. of times [illegible]	No. of [illegible]	No. of [illegible]	[illegible]
Navalgund	18	10	10	2	21	21	10
Rona	15	8	10	2	[illegible]	23	8
Gadag	17	3	7	3	14	14	7

Of the three meetings of the Taluka Local Board of Gadag one was attended by Mr Loraly and all the rest by me.

The water supply of the Taluka being inadequate the Taluka Boards have naturally paid greater attention to that matter than to any other. The Navalgund Taluka Local Board spent Rs 9344-6-10 on

[illegible] Tanks [illegible] on wells and [illegible]-13-11 on the repairs of [illegible] and Dharmshallas. The Ron Taluka Local Board expended Rs 4054-[illegible]-1 on the improvement of the water supply, Rs 773-14-7 on roads and Rs 566-11-8 on repairs to Dharmshallas. The Taluka Local Board of Gadag spent Rs 3030-14-5 on wells and tanks and Rs 620-11-9 on road and Dharmshalla repairs. The planting and preserving of trees was also attended to.

The Navalgund and Ron Taluka Boards worked well. The working of the Gadag Board was not so good. The members

[illegible]

There was no works' Committee and one was appointed only in april last for the first time since the formation of the Board. The Mamlatdars are the chief guide of their respective Boards and the apathy displayed by the Gadag Board was partly due to the transfer of the Mamlatdars of that Taluka.

I visited a good many works and found that they are were well executed.

14 The number of Schools in my charge and of School-houses specially erected for them are stated marginally [illegible] Sorabji Padamji

Talukas	Anglo-Vernacular Schools	Primary Schools	No. of Good School-houses
Navalgund	"	50	9
Ron	"	33	12
Gadag	1	46	17
Total	1	129	38

[illegible] in the Gadag Taluka. I visited all the Schools in the Navalgund and Ron Talukas and 43 Schools in the Gadag Taluka including 10 of those already visited by Mr. Loralji. Between us two all the Schools of the Gadag Taluka were also visited. I attended the examination by the 1st Assistant Dy Educational Inspector of Dharwar of four Schools at Nargund.

Very few members of the Taluka Local Boards visited the Schools in their Talukas. I have requested them to do so in future.

The Anglo-Vernacular School at Gadag is maintained by the Municipality of Gadag-Bettigeri.

It is a flourishing [illegible]

The primary [illegible] has been making a good progress. The schools are [illegible] generally well attended, [illegible] many schools boys are taught up to the sixth standard. Girls also attend some of the schools. In one or two schools there were grown up girls. The people [illegible] appreciate the benefits of education. There is still [illegible] for opening more schools. There are also a large number of indigenous schools. One or two of them compete successfully with the Local Boards' schools in large villages. As an instance in point I may mention the village of [illegible] in the Gadag Taluka. Its

excellent

[illegible] house is almost empty. There is greater number of boys in the indigenous schools of that village than in that of the Taluka Local Board. So are indigenous schools receive grant-in-aid from Government.

The girls' schools are 12 in number at present. But there are signs that this number is likely to increase. The sprinkling of girls in a large number of schools for boys shows that the people are not averse to educate their daughters. Three school are entirely conducted by female teachers.

The Lingayets are an influential and wealthy community

community with [illegible]
They are considered to be
backward in education. With
the view of improving their
status in this respect a large
fund has been raised. This
fund is managed by a
Committee of which the Collector
for the time being is the President.
The fund is spent principally
on encouraging higher edu-
-cation among the Lingayets.
A few boys only have taken
advantage of the fund. Perhaps
it is too soon to judge of its
result. But it appears to
me that the Committee ought
to spend some money on
primary education by esta-
-blishing Scholarships in
large villages and by providing
back

[illegible] boys of poor parents.

The Mahomedans, the most [illegible] of all classes, have also been tardily recognising the benefits of education. There are in several large schools Hindustani classes in which the Kanarese is also taught. It is a good sign that the Mussalmans have learnt to realize the stern necessity of learning the vernacular of the District, which is of greater practical use to them than their own Hindustani. The Hindu boys, living in the villages bordering on the Nizam's territory, also attend the Hindustani classes. Sometimes they out-number the Mussalmans. Having dealing

one

one way or the other with the Nizam's territory, the Hindus are anxious to give their [illegible] a knowledge of the Hindustani.

There are only two low caste schools, which are attended by both the boys and girls of the Mahars, Mochis and other castes. These schools are yet in their infancy but promise to turn out well, if well looked after.

There are also two night schools in my charge. Grown up men and boys of the cultivating and labouring classes attend these schools in a fairly large number. The progress made by them in reading and writing though not such as of the day scholars was fair.

I

[illegible] the attendance
very low in a few schools,
of Navalgund and Gadag
Talukas. Steps were imme-
-diately taken by me to increase
the number by persuading
the cultivators to send their
boys to the schools. I am
glad to say that I was so
successful in my endeavour
in the majority of cases. The
harvest time is the usual
pretext for diminution of
attendance. But if the village
School Committees and the
Taluka Local Boards were to
exert themselves a little, the
result would be different.

Gymnastic exercises form
part of the general curricula
in some schools, which
have

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]applicable [illegible] [illegible]
schools very [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]exercises. Boys [illegible] [illegible]
attending [illegible] [illegible]
such opportunity of taking
bodily exercises, as those
who attend [illegible] [illegible] may
cultivators are of opinion
that boys who attend schools
for a long time become
unfit for agricultural
labour. It is, therefore, high
time that some means should
be devised by which the
system of some sort of
exercise can be introduced
into all the primary schools.
It will be impossible on
account of the cost [illegible]

[illegible] appliances such as the horizontal and parallel bars. But there would not arise any question of expense if the School Masters are directed to exercise the boys one or two hours every day in boyish and such other sports as can be played without any gymnastic instruments.

Many Schools had to do without maps and the Kanarese Sixth Book. I drew the attention of the Deputy Educational Inspector on the subject and he informed me that as soon as the maps and the sixth book were printed they would be supplied to the Schools

Schools wanting [illegible]
Schools were without [illegible]
till the month of May last.

Most of the Schools are
wanting in the discipline
of the boys. At the time of
examination the boys used
to whisper with each other
and to prompt their class
fellows in answering [illegible]
questions in almost an
open manner which showed
that they had not been dis-
-couraged in the practice by
the Masters, who evidently
had no hold over them. At
the time of the annual exa-
-mination general discipline
should be regarded as a
subject for examination and
marks may be added or
deducted

[illegible] from the total [illegible]
of a class according as
the boys acquit themselves
in general manners.

With reference to your
Circular No 1764 of 5th May
1890 directing me to note in
this report the number of
bad characters bound over
by me, I beg to state that
I have disposed of 11 cases
of bad characters, all of
whom have been required
to give security for maintain-
-ing good behaviours for
six months. Of these, four
have given security and
the rest having failed to do
so have been imprisoned
according to law. Ten of
[illegible]

Appendix I Para [illegible]

List of places at which the office in charge of the District Deputy Collector's office resided during the year 1889-90

Name of villages	From what date to what date.	No. of days spent in each camp	Remarks
Dharwar	1st July to 31st July 1889	31	
Do	1st to 31st August 1889	31	[illegible]
Do	1st to 9th September 1889	9	
Do	10th to 30th September "	21	[illegible]
Do	1st to 27th October "	27	[illegible]
Do	28th to 31st Do "	4	
Do	1st to 16th November "	16	[illegible]
Do	17th to 20th Do "	4	
Sirtapur	21st to 23rd November "	3	
Kalwad	24th to 25th Do "	2	
Kalwadi	26th to 28th Do "	3	
Annigeri	29th to 2nd December "	4	
Adnur	3rd to 4th December "	2	
Navalgund	5th to 13th Do "	9	
Nargund	14th to 17th Do "	4	
On casual leave	18th to 24th Do "	7	
Nargund	25th to 26th Do "	2	
Sadhal	27th to 28th Do "	2	
Belvanki	29th to 1st January 1890	4	
Dharwar	2nd January 1890	1	
Sanade	3rd to 5th January 1890	3	
Kuradigi	6th to 7th Do 1890	2	
Abbigeri	8th to 11th Do "	4	
Hedgundi	12th to 16th Do "	3	
Sudi	15th to 17th Do "	3	

Navalgund Saluka

Ron Saluka

[illegible]	[illegible] to 2[illegible] January 1890	4
[illegible]	22nd to 24th January 1890	3
[illegible]	25th to 27th January 1890	[illegible]
[illegible]	28th to 31st January 1890	4
[illegible]	1st to 2nd February "	2

Dharwar	3rd February 1890	1
Rou	4th to 12th February 1890	9
Malwadi	13th to 16th Do "	4
Mounur	17th to 19th February 1890	3
Hampikoli	20th to 23rd February 1890	4
Benkankop	24th to 26th February "	3
Nargund	27th to 28th February "	2
Hunashikatti	1st to 3rd March 1890	3
Nanalgund	4th to 10th March 1890	7
Gemmur	11th to 12th March 1890	2
Nanalgund	13th to 15th Do "	3
Morab	16th to 19th Do "	4
Alagwadi	20th to 24th Do "	5
Shelwadi	25th to 27th Do "	3

Rou

Rou	28th to 8th April 1890	12
Kadadi	9th to 11th April 1890	3
Chikhandigol	12th to 13th April 1890	2
Gadag	14th to 25th April 1890	12
Kurtkoti	26th to 28th Do 1890	3
Mulgund	29th to 2nd May 1890	4
Sortur	3rd to 6th May 1890	4
Chikwadatti	7th May 1890	1
Hanugi	8th to 11th May 1890	4
Rati	12th to 15th May 1890	4
Hesnur	16th to 19th Do 1890	4
Mundarge	20th to 24th Do "	5
Jantali	25th to 27th Do "	3

Taluka Gadag

Mr. R. E. Kanga

Tal. Gadag	Harlapur	28th to 30th May 1890	3
	Lakkundi	31st to 3rd June 1890	4
	Ralsapur	4th to 6th June 1890	3
	Gadag	7th to 9th June 1890	3
	Dharwar	10th to 30th June 1890	21
		Total No. of days	363

In Loraly Padanaji and Assistant Collector Dharwar in charge of Gadag Taluka.

Taluka Gadag	Nulkoti	8th to 13th November 1889	6
	Gadag	14th to 25th November "	12
	Dambal	26th November 1889	1
	Mundarge	27th to 2nd December 1889	6
	Dambal	3rd to 6th December "	4
	Dome	7th December 1889	1
	Sortur	8th December 1889	1
			31

Dharwar
11th July 1890

R. E. Kanga
District Dy. Collector

Sal. Gadag	Martapur	23rd to 30th May 1890	3
	Lakhundi	31st to 5th June 1890	4
	Ratsapur	6th to 6th June 1890	3
	Gadag	7th to 9th June 1890	3
	Dharwar	10th to 30th June 1890	21
		Total No. of days	365

Mr Loraly Sadanaji 2nd Assistant Collector Dharwar in charge of Gadag Taluka.

Taluka Gadag	Hulkoti	8th to 13th November 1889	6
	Gadag	14th to 25th November "	12
	Dambal	26th November 1889	1
	Mundargi	27th to 2nd December 1889	6
	Dambal	3rd to 6th December "	4
	Done	7th December 1889	1
	Lortur	8th December 1889	1
			31

Dharwar
11th July 1890

R. Kanga

Appendix II Para 4

Statement showing the causes of increase and decrease in the Revenue for collection and Alienation during the year 1889-90.

No	Causes	Amount	Total	Grand total
	Naval grant			
	Alienations			
	Decrease			
1	Life Inam resumed	11		
2	Land taken up for the Railway	24 10		
3	Increase in the amount of gudi & consequent decrease in the balance with the alienee owing to the correction of gudi-dar Patiah	53		
4	other causes	8 8	97 2	
	Increase			
	Ind			
	Net decrease			97 2

Revenue for collectio

Increase

1 Correction of Akarband 15 - -

2 Life Inam made Khalcat 11 - -

3 Increase in the amount of gudi owing to the correction of gudidar Patrak 53 - -

4 Inc: Land Revenue - 1747 13 8

1826 13 8

Decrease

1 Land taken up for the Railway 97 10

2 owing to the correction of Akarband 10 - -

3 Dec Land Revenue - 693 7 5

- - 801 1 5

Net Increase

Local Fund

Increase

Taluka Ron.

Revenue for collectio

Decrease

1 Settlement of gude due by Patils & Kulkarnee in three villages

2 Mis Land Revenue 57 14 6 142 6 6 1347

Increase.

1 Settlement of gudi payable by Patels and Kulkarnies in three villages 235 9

2 Mis Land Revenue 275 6 6 510 15 6

Net Increase 308 9

Alienation

Decrease

1 Land taken up for the Railway 14

2 owing to correction of Sanads 2 5

3 Settlement of gudi payable by Patels and kulkarnies in three villages 233 4 236 7

Increase.

1 Settlement of gudi due by Patels and Kulkarnies 97

2 other causes 9 106

Net Decrease 130 9

Local Funds

Net decrease — 10 10

Gadag Taluka

Revenue for collection

Increase

Land taken up for cultivation — 612 -

Inam land resumed 6 -

Correction of Sanad - 9

Mis. Land Revenue 435 10 9

1053 11 6

Decrease.

Decrease in the amount of Revenue owing to the reduction of rice rates — 1088

2 Grant of new Inam 16 -

3 other causes 2 12 -

4 Mis. Land Revenue 155 11 -

282 15 -

Net Increase — 770 12 6

Alienation Increase

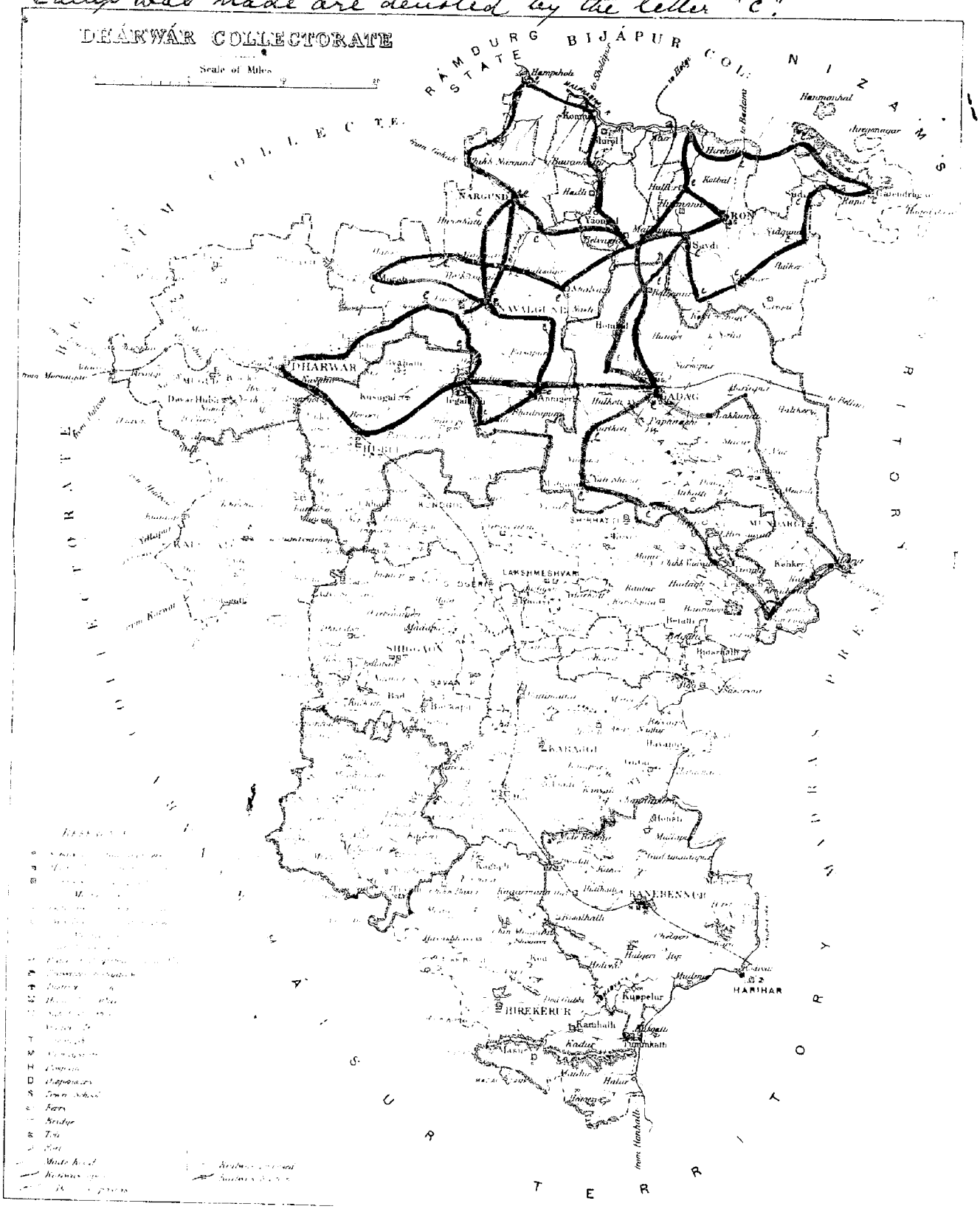
Grant of new Inam - 16 -

other causes —	2 4 -	
		18 11 -
Decrease.		
'nam made Khalsa	6 - -	
'orrection of Sanad - -	9	
		6 9
Net Increase - - - - -		12 3 3
Local Fund.		
Net Decrease - - - - - -		86 15 2

Dharwar -
11th july 1890.

R E Kanga
dist. Deputy Collector

Accompaniment to Dharwar District Dy Collector's Administration Report for 1889-90. Para 2. The places where Camp was made are denoted by the letter "C".



Below Administration Report of the District Deputy Collector Dharwar for the year 1889-90. (No 385 of 11th July 1890)

No 331 of 1890.

Dharwar 30th July 1890.

Para 5. Takavi.

Mr Kanga's remarks show that he has taken a very intelligent interest in this subject and has actually exerted himself to make the system known.

Paras 6+8. Realisation of Land Revenue and condition of people.

This was thoroughly satisfactory and the account given by Mr Kanga of the condition of the people is interesting and shows that he has gone closely into the subject. His remarks are shrewd and intelligent and I concur generally in the favourable account given.

Paras 9. 10. 11.

Mr Kanga has examined the Talu

Talebands and accounts according to the standing orders. I note that he is the only assistant who has made a second examination of Taluka accounts. His village inspection was exceedingly thorough and complete, showing that Mr Kanga has his heart in his work. I consider that he deserves credit for his great industry in mastering the details of a new charge in a strange district. He has just passed in Kanarese —

Paras 13 & 14.

Much attention was paid to Local Board works and a large number of schools were visited. Mr Kanga appears to have taken much interest in primary education.

No remarks are made on Magisterial work or on Municipal administration. This, I regret as I consider them a most important part of an assistant or Deputy Collector's duties. I do not consider that the revised form of Government Resolution [illegible]

January 1887 necessarily requires
353
this omission.

I am well satisfied with the administration of Mr Kanga's charge. He has shown great industry ability in his work and deserves commendation.

A Gainer
Collector of Dharwar

[illegible]

Thurs. 5 D.

No. 3165 of 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Poona, 23rd August 18

The Acting Commissioner has the honour to forward the yearly administ tion reports of the Collector of Dhárwár and his Assistants and District Dep Collector.

Season and rainfall. Para. 4.

2. The crops suffered from th[illegible] nat of the rainfall, although it was sufficiently copio The late crops were, however, good.

Vital statistics. Para. 5.

3. The birth and death statistics are commented on at some leng 34,838 deaths were reported during the year 1889, presenting the high rate of 39·46 per thousand. one táluka (Dhárwár) the rate reached 46·50 per thousand in 1888, while t Hubli and Kod Tálukas this year take the unenviable distinction of the high place with rates of 44·67 and 44·77 respectively. The high rate is partia attributable to a severe outbreak of cholera, which claimed 896 victims in t Gadag Táluka alone and 2,734 in the whole district. There is an obvious d crepancy between the figures in paragraphs 5 and 6. In the former, the urb birth-rate is shown as 23·21, while it is quoted at 47·7 for Dhárwár and 36 to for other towns. The Collector attempts no explanation, but he has told me sin that the figures stated at the end of paragraph 5 were given him by the Sanita Department. The registration of births and deaths seems to have be carefully done.

Sanitation. Para 6.

4. It may be hoped that the unhealthiness of the year has been above t average. The Collector seems to attribute the prev lence of cholera to the bad water-supply, which Hubli, the most important town in the district, it is in contemplation to impro by the construction of a large reservoir outside the town. There were 7 deaths from small-pox. Vaccination is reported to be popular, and there we about 2,400 persons vaccinated in excess of the average number.

Dispensaries.

5. The dispensaries, in spite of the hospital stoppages, which are report to cause dissatisfaction, show no falling off in t numbers who attended them.

Agricultural stock Para. 7.

6. The returns of all agricultural stock except horses show a marked i crease, which, however, is attributed chiefly to mo careful supervision of the enumeration.

Prices of labour and produce Paras 8 and 9.

7. The prices of labour and of most staple grai were almost the same as in the previous year.

Takávi. Para. 10.

8. Takávi advances have been applied for to an unusual amount, a resu which always follows the personal efforts of distri officers to popularise them.

Manufacture and trade. Para. 11

9. Mr. Crawley-Boevey writes a thoughtful account of the condition of th people and of the course of trade in the district. A might be expected, the railway has materially affecte the latter and enhanced the importance and prosperit of the large towns of Dhárwár, Gadag and Hubli by which it passes, especially the last named. The routes by cart to the coast for export from the ports Kánara are not yet abandoned, but the decreasing toll receipts indicate ho much less they are frequented than formerly. The district is comparatively prosperous one. Mr. Raghavendrarao, the Mámla dár of Ron, appears to think that the cultivators learn a lesson of providence from the famine of 1876-77, possible but not a very probable consequence of it.

General condition of the people. Para. 12.

10. The revenue shows a slight increase (Rs. 1,734) due chiefly to occupation of waste lands. There was a small sum* only outstanding on the date of the report, and it was anticipated that at the close of the year the whole would be collected. But little pressure was used in collection. There were only 5 cases of distraint and 3 of sale of occupancy rights. The large areas still uncultivated are noticeable: 14,815 acres in Ránibennur, 11,214 in Kod, 8,938 in Karajgi, and 8,049 in Dhárwár. No explanation is offered, except that in the 7th paragraph, of the great demand for pasture land in the district. The Collector has been asked to reconcile the discrepancy between the figures 61,955 (paragraph 19) and 49,261 (paragraph 29) severally given as the total unoccupied assessed area available for cultivation.

Realisation of land revenue. Para. 15.

*Rs. 121.

Coercive process. Para. 17.

11. There was a great increase in the consumption of spirits, no less than from 4·0 to 5·2 drachms per head of the population, but the total amount consumed 94,778 is still less than the minimum guaranteed, and the increase has not affected the revenue. The licenses for toddy shops realised only Rs. 35,006 against Rs. 60,651 last year. The decrease is due to none being issued for shops in the towns of Dhárwár and Hubli to defeat a combination among the contractors to reduce prices.

Abkári. Para. 18.

12. The realisations from Income tax increased from Rs. 72,046 to Rs. 78,172. This is accounted for by the inclusion of the salaries of railway employés.

Income tax. Para. 20.

13. The net forest revenue fell from Rs. 64,615 to Rs. 35,815 which is attributable to less extensive cuttings.

Forests. Para. 19.

14. The Collector gives a brief account of the several minors' estates administered by him, which shows that due care is exercised in their supervision.

Minors' estates. Para. 21.

15. 85 Pátils and 101 Kulkarnis were punished by fine and suspension, the numbers being almost identical with those of last year. Three Pátils were dismissed.

Village officers. Para. 22.

16. Mr. Crawley-Boevey made an extensive tour, being absent from headquarters 127 days, and did a creditable amount of inspection. He reports favourably on the work of Circle Inspectors.

General inspection. Para. 24.

17. Only 18 summary settlement sanads remain for issue—of these 3 are prepared and 14 await the completion of the survey.

Alienation Settlement. Para. 28.

18. Cotton is cultivated in 10 out of the 11 tálukas, and extensively so in 6. A full account is given in paragraph 27. 182,526 acres were under cotton cultivation, the crop being below the average.

Cotton cultivation. Para. 27.

19. 3,390 acres of unoccupied land were taken up during the year and 294 acres were relinquished by occupants. There is still a very large area, 49,261 acres of unoccupied waste of which no explanation is forthcoming. Mr. Sorabji has made a mis-statement of the amount of waste land taken up in Ránibennur. An explanation has been called for from him.

Waste lands. Para. 29.

20. The work of the Mámlatdárs' Courts has been carefully reviewed, especially by the Collector.

Mámlatdárs' Courts' Act. Para. 31.

21. The number of cognizable cases enquired into rose from 794 in 1888 to 832 in 1889. Convictions (of 544 persons against 453) rose from 291 to 364, and convicted persons from 453 to 544, while the numbers of persons tried are almost identical. The District Magistrate considers the figures unsatisfactory, but they show a decided improvement. The District Magistrate has evidently taken great personal pains to deal effectively with suspicious characters, and has also examined *suo motu* a large proportion of the cases tried.

Crime. Para. 32.

*22. Only 8 of the 12 Pátils holding commissions under Section 15 of t Police Act exercised the powers conferred, and th disposed of the small number of 11 cases. 29,4 cattle were impounded, an increase of 4,000 over last year attributable to great stringency in enforcing forest rules. The Distri Magistrate by exercising a more careful watch ov the abuse of gun licenses reduced their number fro 805 to 731.

Village Police Para. 34.

Cattle Trespass. Para. 36.

Arms Act. Para. 37.

23. The Local Fund expenditure was Rs. 1,82,021, of which the sum Rs. [illegible] was spent on improving the water-suppl The most important original works were the Nava gund, Annigeri and the Palla-Badámi Roads on whic Rs. 13,016 and Rs. 14,688 were expended respectively. The Boards are reper ed to work satisfactorily.

District Local Board Para. 38.

24. It is needless to follow Mr. Crawley-Boevey in his remarks on mun cipal administration or on educational. It is evide from his report that he has paid great personal a tention to all branches of the administration of hi district, and he is able to record satisfactory results of his year's work.

Municipalities and education. Paras. 39 and 40.

25. Mr. Wiltshire's report shows that he has done a fair amount of inspe tion and he has written a good account of the economic condition of his charge.

26. Mr. Sorabji has also been active in inspection, and both he an Mr Kanga have made praiseworthy efforts to induce the people to avail themselv of the advantages of the Land Improvement Act.

27. Mr. Kanga has written an excellent report. He has visited near every village in his charge and has evidently strictly supervised the work of sub ordinate officers. The undersigned concurs fully in the Collector's appreciatio of his "shrewd and intelligent remarks" and of his "great industry."

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

From,

A. W. Crawley Esqr
Collector of Dharwar

To,

Alfred Keyser Esquire
Commissioner S. D.

Dharwar Collectors Office
Dharwar 19th September 189

Sir,

In continuation of this Office No. 3396 of 5/8 Ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the figures of agricultural stock for 1889 of the Dharwar district separately I for surveyed villages for which statistics are available and II for unsurveyed villages for which statistics are not available as

2. The figures now given in the accompanying statement differ from those furnished in my last General Administration Report submitted with this Office No. 3327 dated 1st ultimo. The cause of the difference is stated in the remarks column of the statement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Most Obedt. Servt.

[signature]

Collector.

Commissioner's Circular No. 2805 dated 19th July 1890 on the Agricultural Stock.

called for in your Circular marginally quoted.

2. The figures now given in the accompanying statement differ from those furnished in my last General Administration Report submitted with this Office No. 3327 dated 1st ultimo. The cause of the difference is stated in the remarks column of the statement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Most Obedt. Servt.

[signature]

Collector.

Statement showing the agricultural stock prepared as per Commissioner S. D's

Classification	Cattle & other quadrup						
	Plough cattle		Bulls for breeding purposes only		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes		
	Oxen	He-buffaloes	Bulls	Bull-buffaloes	Oxen	He-buffaloes	
I For surveyed villages for which statistics are available	212496	26157	2739	431	12366	2065	11
II For unsurveyed villages for which statistics are not available	5575	452	262	17	416	162	3
Total	218071	26609	3001	448	12782	2227	118
Figures given in the Administration Report	21[illegible]825	265[illegible]	-				[illegible]

Note × The discrepancy is due to the figures of Bak Nam villages in Ron Taluka and of Lingapur which were not included in the figures al- in the figures now given.

of the Dharwar District for 1889-90
Circular No. 2805 dated 19th July 1890.

eds.												
Milch cattle		Young stock		Horses and ponies	Sheep	Goats	Asses	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks.
Cows	Ste-buffaloes	Calves	Buffalo calves					Small	Large	For riding	For carrying loads	
4934	76706	139450	61387	5727	130072	89364	6978	92808	5825	696	47569	
963	2003	5039	1761	220	3595	3779	217	2011	71	31	655	
897	78709	144489	63148	5947	133667	93143	7195	94819	5896	727	48224	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	630 3	5	3366	3 0		[illegible]	5892	727	[illegible]	

adardini one of the 27 Gajendra Gad
hamlet of Chin-Mulgund in Kod Taluka,
ready furnished having been included.

[signature]

Collector, Dharwar

Dharwar Collector No. 4121 of 19
September 1890 and accompanied

No. 3763 of 1890.

General Department

Poona 3rd October 18

Submitted to Government with reference to this office No. 3165 of 23rd August 1890, sent to Government in the Revenue Department

RECD OCT 4 1890

[signature]

[signature]

Ag Commissioner S.W.
P.A.G.

Dharwar Collector No. 4121 of 1
September 1890 and accompanie

No. 3763 of 1890.

General Department.

Poona 3rd October 18

Submitted to Governme
with reference to this office No
3165 of 23rd August 1890, sent t
Government in the Revenue
Department

Acting Commissioner S. A.
P.A.G.

RECD OCT 4 1890

No of 1890 369

Dharwar: September 1890.

The Collector of Dharwar presents compliments to the Commissioner, S.D., and begs to explain that the figures shown in para 19 (Forests) were furnished by the District Agricultural Inspector and relate to the year 1887-88. The total uncultivable area available for cultivation in 1888-89 was 63,556 acres distributed approximately as shown in the previous year. The figures given in para 29 (Waste Land) were furnished by the Mamlatdars and do not include alienated land which

Commissioner's No 3197 of 26th August 1890, with Statistics from Administration Report for explanation.

is shown in the returns of the Agri-
-cultural Department. Hence the dis-
crepancy

The statistics furnished by the Collector were intended to give a general and substantially accurate view of the subjects to which they re-
-late, but it escaped his attention that the figures given by the District Inspector related to a previous year. It is dif-
-ficult to avoid these apparent dis-
-crepancies unless all the statistics quoted are taken from the same source

Collector, Dharwar.

4499-8-9-90

Dharwar Collector's memo No.
3949 of 5th September 1890

No. 3471 of 1890

Revenue Department
Belgaum 9th September 189

TCD
SEP 12
1890

Forwarded to Government
with reference to para 10 of this office
No. 3165 of 23rd ultimo.

[signature]
A. Commissioner S.

Revn

29658

Annual Reports: Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Districts of the Southern Division for the year 1889-90.

No. 7789.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3001, dated 6th August 1890. Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3096, dated 16th August 1890. Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3097, dated 16th August 1890. Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3164, dated 23rd August 1890. Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3165, dated 23rd August 1890 Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3196, dated 25th August 1890.	Submitting with his remarks the Annual Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division and their Assistants and Deputies, for the year 1889-90.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the Commissioner's reviews should be forwarded to all Collectors. The Governor in Council concurs for the most part in Mr. Keyser's remarks, and considers it unnecessary to review these reports again in detail.

2. It is satisfactory to find that with the exception of Kánara, in which the administration suffered in consequence of several changes in the personnel of the Collector, and Bijápur, in which, however, Mr. Fleet took charge of the Collector's office soon after the beginning of the travelling season, all the Collectors' reports in this division are submitted by officers who held charge throughout the year and have acquired a considerable knowledge of their districts.

3. On the whole it would appear that the season was good for the crops in the coast districts and moderate in the inland districts. Public health appears to have been fair except in Dhárwár and Kánara; but an epidemic of influenza prevailed throughout the division for a short period. The registration of vital statistics, though still defective in the coast districts, may be pronounced to have been on the whole satisfactorily performed in Belgaum and Dhárwár. In Bijápur the lowness of the recorded death-rate makes its accuracy exceedingly questionable. With reference to the discrepancy detected by the Commissioner in the Dhárwár Collector's report, it may be observed that the correct urban birth-rate for that district, as given in the Sanitary Commissioner's report is 45·02 per mille instead of 23·21.

4. Except in Kolába, there was a general increase of Land Revenue—material, however, in Kánara alone, in one táluka of which survey rates were introduced. The most noticeable feature of the year in connexion with Land Revenue was the extraordinary ease with which it was collected in Belgaum. In no district, however, except Kánara and Ratnágiri, was much pressure found necessary. Another marked feature in the Revenue administration of Belgaum was the very trifling extent to which the income-tax demand was reduced on appeal. There was a considerable increase of ábkári revenue in Bijápur and Ratnágiri, and a large increase in the licit consumption of spirits in Dhárwár. In the latter district the net forest revenue decreased by about 45 per cent., but there was a noticeable increase in Kánara.

5. The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the success of the efforts to render Takávi advances popular in Bijápur and Dhárwár. Their continued popularity in Belgaum, under Mr. Muir's supervision, was to be expected. For the coast districts these advances are generally believed to be unsuitable.

6. The completion of the Khoti settlement in Ratnágiri and that of the original survey settlement in Kánara were satisfactory features of the year.

7. It is observed that a much more favourable opinion of the work of the Circle Inspectors of the Agricultural Department is entertained by the Dhárwár Collector than is expressed in the Bijápur reports. The unsatisfactory results of tests taken in the latter district appear to have already been brought to the notice of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The Governor in Council concurs in Mr. Keyser's remark in the last sentence of his review of the Bijápur report.

8. The test examination by the District Magistrate of criminal cases tried by Subordinate Magistrates was very large in the Ratnágiri and Bijápur Districts, and in these two districts as well as in Dhárwár a large test was taken by Collectors of possession suits tried by Mámlatdárs. In Kánara and Kolába the number of both these classes of cases scrutinized by the District Magistrate and Collector was comparatively small. It is observed, however, that Mr. Sinclair in Kolába had heavy original and appellate criminal work. The original cases tried by him were 22 in number; Mr. Boevey in Dhárwár tried 12, but no other District Magistrate tried more than one.

9. It is satisfactory to find that the preparation of watan registers was completed during the year under review in the Kolába and Bijápur Districts, and nearly completed in Belgaum.

10. It is observed that in the Ratnágiri District there appears to be a startling difference in the results of the Collector's examination of the appraisement registers and that of the Mámlatdárs. In nearly 80 per cent. of the cases examined the Collector found that the appraisement rules had not been obeyed. Mr. Todd should be requested to report if he has any reason to suppose that the Mámlatdars' inspections of the appraisement registers are perfunctory. Mr. Todd should also be requested to report on the statement made in the report of his Deputy, Mr. Ajgaonkar, to the effect that the khots cut down the jack fruit trees in the lands in the occupation of the tenants. Extract paragraph 14 of Mr. Ajgaonkar's report should be forwarded to the Educational Department for consideration with reference to the remarks made therein on the schooling for Kunbis' children.

11. Mr. Woodward's remarks as to the expediency of extending the telegraphic system from Kumta on the coast to Sirsi should be communicated to the Public Works Department for remarks.

12. The Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to report on the complaint made by the District Deputy Collector, Dhárwár, that certain villages in the Navalgund and Ron Tálukás were not visited by the Táluka Vaccinator for more than a year.

13. The remarks made by Mr Fairlie Muir as regards the non-removal of prickly pear on Government forest lands close to village sites should be communicated to the Conservator of Forests, S. C., who should be requested to give his attention to the matter.

14. The attention of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári should be invited to Mr. Fairlie Muir's remarks about the inefficiency of certain A'bkári Inspectors employed in the Belgaum District.

15. It is observed that in the Bijápur District the Government stallion covered only 10 mares during the year under review against 14 in the previous

year. Mr. Fleet should be requested to explain why the Government stallion has received such small patronage. If the horse-breeders in his district do not care to make use of the stallion, there are other districts where he will be welcomed.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Conservator of Forests, S. C. (with extract from paragraph 6 of Mr. Fairlie Muir's report),
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári (with extract from paragraph 18 of Mr. Fairlie Muir's report),
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay (with extract from paragraph 11 of Mr. Kánga's report),
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with extract from paragraph 46 of Mr. Woodward's report),
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat (with extract paragraph 14 of Mr. Ajgaonkar's report),
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat.

With copies of the reviews by the Commissioner, S. D., of the Administration reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division and their Assist. Deputies.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

TOTAL EXPOSURES

208

TOTAL EXPOSURES

208

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